

I Saw Parachute-War Born

By ALEXANDER BARMINE
SEE PAGE NINE



ALL AMERICA WAS ON THE PARADE GROUND LAST WEEK AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CALLED FOR ALL-OUT "RESISTANCE" TO THE SPREAD OF NAZIISM. SEE PAGE 5.

THE Cockeram incident has probably done a good deal to clear up, in the minds of thinking Canadians, the difficult problem of the extent to which men who are both members of Parliament and members of His Majesty's Canadian forces have the right to criticize the war policies of the Government.

A member of the House of Commons, speaking in that House, is participating in a discussion concerning the advice which should be tendered to His Majesty by his constitutional advisers, who must be a group possessing the confidence of that House, and must either resign or advise the dissolution of the House as soon as they cease to possess its confidence. In these circumstances it seems to us to be unquestionable that the rights of the member of Parliament must not be curtailed in the slightest degree by any obligations which elsewhere would rest upon him in consequence of his being also a member of the King's forces. But this unlimited privilege, it seems to us, must cease at the doors of the House of Commons. We do not think that the possession of the letters "M.P." after his name gives to any major or colonel or field marshal or admiral or midshipman the right to utter a single word, outside of the House of Commons, that he would be debarred from saying if he were only a midshipman and not also an M.P.

Failure to distinguish between utterances made in the House and utterances made outside of it is largely due to our North American habit of regard parliamentary debate as intended chiefly to influence public opinion—in other words as being addressed rather to the galleries and the readers of Hansard and the newspapers than to the House itself. Whatever the practical situation may be, that is not the correct constitutional theory. Parliament debated for many generations before any reporting of its debates was permitted, and the sole object of those debates was then to influence the policy of the government, not to change the opinions of the electorate.

Major Cockeram has a perfect right to lay aside the restraints of his military calling when he is advising his fellow-legislators, and it is merely an accident of modern publicity that his words will reach his fellow-citizens all over Canada. But he must not—because he cannot cease being Major Cockeram—go out and

repeat those words all over Canada in order to change, not the policy of the government, but the views of the electors about that policy. And if the members of His Majesty's forces who are in the House of Commons will bear in mind the distinction between these two kinds of utterance, we feel that a great deal of difficulty and misunderstanding will be avoided.

Ontario's Protest

WE CAN see very little reason to doubt that the constitutional powers of the Dominion Government extend to the imposing of a tax on contractual payments, including interest, made by a person, corporation or government in Canada to a recipient outside of Canada. The taxing powers of the Dominion are limited only by the physical extent of its authori-

ty; wherever it can get at something that is taxable it can tax that something, and it can certainly get at the treasury of a provincial government and tax the sums which it is paying to non-Canadians. There is perhaps a faint possibility that the courts might be induced to regard this as a tax on the provincial government itself, in which case it would come under the principle that the crown in one right cannot be taxed by the crown in another right; but this seems to us to be highly improbable, since the payment of the tax by the province to the Dominion diminishes the province's liability to its creditors by an equal amount and therefore causes it no direct loss.

Any person affected by a new tax is perfectly justified in contesting its constitutionality, but we should have thought that Mr. Hepburn might well have left the task of contesting this one to the bondholders, instead of taking it upon the shoulders of the province, which will

have to spend quite a lot of money in the process, and will derive no benefit except in the improbable event of its selling a future bond issue outside of Canada. (In that event the province would either have to pay an interest rate considerably above the market or guarantee to make good any Dominion tax that might be imposed on the coupons, unless it can establish that the tax is unconstitutional.)

Until that situation arises the province is entirely unaffected by the new tax, and since the situation may never arise at all, or may not arise for many years, it would seem to be sound policy to acquiesce in the tax until there is a provincial reason for resisting it; it will always be open to the province to contest it at any moment so long as the Privy Council has not actually declared it valid.

At the present moment the use of provincial funds to assist foreign bondholders in avoiding the burden of a moderate contribution to Canada's war financing seems to us to be slightly unpatriotic. It is of course possible to represent it as due to a passionate devotion to the sacredness of contractual obligations, but the present Ontario government is hardly entitled to take that attitude.

THE FRONT PAGE

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Air Power and Sea Power	Willson Woodside 12
We Need Conscription Now	O. T. G. Williamson 14
Can the West Help the War?	H. Dyson Carter 16
Morocco, Where Hitler Prepares Fresh Coups	Charles Towers 4
Workers Must Be Trained Thoroughly	Philip Bermingham 6
America Listens to the President	L. S. B. Shapiro 8
I Saw Parachute-War Born	Alexander Barmine 9
Who Are the Custodians of Culture?	B. K. Sandwell 11
Our Newest Radio Program	Gwethalyn Graham 22
St. George and his Avenging Spear	P. O'D. 26

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Production, Thrift, Are National Essentials	W. A. McKague 30
Unemployment Insurance	P. M. Richards 30
The Need for Economic Propaganda	Gilbert C. Layton 35

Clean-up in Iraq

THE hope expressed in these columns a week ago that if we couldn't return with a larger air force to save Crete we would at least take advantage of the Nazi preoccupation there to carry out a bold stroke elsewhere has been fulfilled. While the Luftwaffe was engaged in the prolonged and costly struggle for the strategic island its activity in Syria and Iraq fell off sharply, and we have been able to completely re-establish our position in the one and prepare to deal similarly with the other, thus closing what threatened a month ago to become a wide-open gash in our Middle Eastern front. The fact that while the Luftwaffe was operating what R.A.F. officers estimated at a thousand planes in the Cretan campaign it failed either to support Rashid Ali or make a single heavy sortie over Britain does not make its resources appear quite so "illimitable" as Goebbels and Lindbergh would have us believe.

(Continued on Page Three)

PEOPLE *make news*



On May 12, 1937, with all the pomp and ceremony of a great Empire steeped in tradition and deeply in love with history, His Majesty King George VI, with his Consort, Elizabeth, was crowned King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India. Two years and four months later their Empire was at war and Lon-

don was taking a shellacking from what, up to that time, was the greatest air force the world had ever seen. A fortnight ago the Luftwaffe damaged Westminster Abbey. Last week King George and Queen Elizabeth stood amid the debris before the high altar in the Abbey on the spot where they were crowned.



Last week 22,000 people jammed New York's Madison Square Gardens to hear isolationists Charles Lindbergh, right, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler attack President Roosevelt's foreign policy. Said Lindbergh: "We lack only a leadership that places America first . . . Give us that . . ."



Lord Nuffield, sometimes called "the Ford of England" and claimant to the title of the world's heavyweight champion philanthropist, who last week gave £25,000 (\$111,250) to the benevolent funds of the Navy, the Fleet Air Arm and merchant seamen, a "Thank Offering" for sinking the "Bismarck".



Appalled at the decline in the old-fashioned "I Love you Truly" wedding ceremony and the steady increase of elopements, these six young ladies, all famous beauties, have formed an anti-elopement club. If any one elopes, she must pay the expenses of the next three girls' marriages. Seated, from left to

right: Georgia Carroll, Marguerite Chapman, Peggy Diggins and Claire James. Standing: Lorraine Gettman and Kay Aldridge. Here the girls, none of whom looks any too determined about her pledge, cross their hearts and swear to be true to the traditional rice-throwing, bride-kissing wedding ceremony.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

We Must Have Unity

EDITOR SATURDAY NIGHT:

ONCE again Germany has triumphed and demonstrated her continued supremacy in the air and on land. What conclusions are to be drawn from these unhappy events?

It seems that Great Britain after two years of war is still fighting with wooden swords. The derision with which we greeted Hitler's denunciation of democracy has worn somewhat thin now that he has again demonstrated the menacing character of the weapon he has forged for our destruction. This does not necessarily mean that the Luftwaffe or the Panzer divisions or the submarine are invincible, but that in marshalling her military might and bringing it to bear on the crucial point the British Empire is still no match for Germany.

Why is this? The shock of France's collapse did rouse the British from their complacency and impelled them to put forth a new effort and to step up their whole war program. But sporadic efforts of individuals, of organizations, of public agencies are no longer effective in a struggle with an enemy of such ruthless efficiency and marvellous powers of organization. A pooling of the resources and unified control of the war effort of the Empire are all that can avert disaster.

We must realize by now that the world is facing a supreme crisis. With at least three great powers in league against the British Empire (and the United States) and the world order they represent, there is only one answer to the challenge; that is complete co-ordination of productive capacity, of man power and strategy, and this the British public must demand even over the opposition of the politician. To make war with moderation would be a fatal error. Such co-ordination means an end of factions, of indecision, of vacillation, of the toleration of mediocrity and incompetence in high places. Are we ready to do this? Or are we going to shrink from the course that every dictate of common sense and every instinct of self-preservation demands? There is no alternative means of averting defeat. The maintenance of the prestige of ministers and other politicians must cease to be a matter of prime concern.

If it is necessary to add point to these remarks one might say that the bickering of provincial and federal governments over the Sirois Report must make pleasant news for the Nazis and the Communists, whose greatest weapon is their ability to sow dissension among their enemies. To an ex-Canadian service man who recalls with humility the spirit that animated the Canadian Corps and the whole Canadian people during the Great War it seems incomprehensible that those in responsible positions care so little for the future of the country and its destiny that they insist on playing the political game through to the end, however their actions may help to paralyze the war effort.

Norman, Oklahoma. S. R. TOMPKINS.

Quebec Conscription

EDITOR SATURDAY NIGHT:

On reading your recent articles and editorials proposing conscription for eight Provinces of Canada and the exemption of Quebec, one realizes that not all the appeasers died with Chamberlain. We have them here in Canada though instead of appeasing the Germans, our Canadian appeasers are engaged in toadying to and placating the French Canadian minority.

What a curse you meddling, doddering men are from that Humpty-Dumpty at Ottawa down. There isn't an atom of courage in one of you. It is plainly to be seen that you have no one directly engaged in this conflict or you would not dare

face outraged mothers, with their boys either in England or about to go with such a cringing proposal, as the sacrifice of English-speaking boys to save this country for French Canadians.

You say that you are not interested in the proportion of French Canadians joining up for active service as compared to the number of English-speaking Canadians. It is easy to understand why—you know just what you would find if you took the trouble to look up the figures and had the courage to print them.

It is men like you who take the heart out of honest patriotic citizens who are doing their level best in this struggle. We feel like throwing up our hands and saying "What's the use," when those who are supposed to lead us, pander to the French and lose precious time. It is all so hopeless. Corruption, graft, greed, lassitude and then proposals such as yours. When I think of my childhood and our country as it was then and look about and see what you and your kind have created, it is all most too much to bear.

Halifax, N.S.

J. MACGILLIVRAY.

Order-in-Council 7440

EDITOR SATURDAY NIGHT:

Mr. G. M. A. Grube, in his letter in your number of May 31, 1941, indicates that he has not grasped the point which the railway companies raised before the recent Board of Conciliation, nor the essence of your comment on it.

Mr. Grube suggests that the difference of opinion is as to whether the wage rate of 1926-29 should be taken as the basic standard of living, or, as he puts it, "the higher level of August, 1939."

The Railway companies now pay rates which are substantially those established in 1926-29 with few exceptions. In their submission, the railway companies pointed this out, and a copy of the chart which they furnished as an exhibit appears in last week's *Financial Post*. It indicates that the wage levels now in effect are identical with those in existence in 1930 and part of 1931.

After reading the submissions of the railway companies and the employees, I cannot find that the employees questioned the correctness of this exhibit. The argument between them and the railways did turn on the proper construction to be given to P.C. 7440, but had nothing to do with the question which Mr. Grube raises. He has evidently misunderstood the facts of the case.

Montreal, Que.

H. F. NICHOLSON.

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OR

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

Perhaps the most encouraging thing about the whole Iraqi affair was the lack of popular support for the Nazi-sponsored "Holy War" against the British, among the Iraqi population and its Moslem neighbors. Nor did the usurper, in fleeing to Persia instead of to Mosul, where the Germans have been operating display faith in an early and effective resumption of German aid, sufficient to hold at least this corner of the country with its oil wells and refineries. And indeed, unless the Germans could quickly open up a rail route for supplies through Turkey they could hardly hope to oppose us on equal terms here. The air transport distance is ten times what it was from Greece to Crete, our base in Cyprus lies squarely across the way, and the staging points in Syria are constantly threatened by our air power in Palestine.

There has been no information of the situation in the Mosul-Kirkuk oil region since the outbreak of Rashid Ali's revolt, no indication of the number of Germans there or the extent of their control. It may be assumed that immediately after resettling the Regent and a constitutional government in Bagdad and opening up lines of communication from Basra and Palestine, the British forces will push on to the north. That they will find the oil wells, the refinery at Khanagin or the pipe-line intact is scarcely to be imagined, however. But if the flow to Haifa is to be interrupted, it is reassuring to learn that there are oil wells and refineries along the very banks of the Gulf of Suez which can supply a large part of the needs of our Mediterranean Fleet and Middle Eastern Army and Air Force. The very respectable amount of 5 million barrels a year is produced here, while double that amount is available from the refinery on Bahrain Island and a vastly larger quantity from the Persian refinery at Abadan, a six or seven day tanker haul from Port Said.

GILFIVRAY.

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TOWARD THE LIGHT

It would be unfair, however, to dismiss this resistance as wholly dishonest or inspired by German instigation. One of its chief motives is entirely logical and sincere, being based on the conviction that active participation in such a war as the present involves a dangerous degree of totalitarianism in one's own government.

The American distrust of authority extends to any kind of strong government, and there is no doubt that the system of checks and balances which the founders designed for the Republic is always bound to be suspended in a serious war. One of the chief criticisms of Mr. Roosevelt is that he has to a great extent suspended it without waiting for Congress to declare war, and has thereby taken into his own hands the full autocratic powers usually assumed only after Congress has taken that initial step. Congress, these critics feel, has unnecessarily abdicated its functions in favor of the White House, and has reduced to an empty shadow its sole remaining power, that of declaring or refusing to declare war.

That these charges are truthful it is difficult to deny. But that they are a valid ground for criticism of the President is another matter. Probably the great majority of Americans feel today that a strong concentration of governmental authority is necessary to their safety, and are thankful that they have a President with the courage and the popular support to wield such authority. Those who object to entering the war resent that authority because they feel that it will be used ultimately to bring them into it. But they are certainly a minority of the American people today.

Arms and the Inner Man

A MATTER about which the people of Canada might reasonably ask to be better informed than they are at present is the question of food supplies in Britain. It is understandable that Lord Woolton does not want the enemy to know what he has in the nation's larder, and nobody would expect him to tell all, but if there is any dangerous shortage we should like to know about it and we should welcome the opportunity to make it good. At present all kinds of rumors relating to this matter are abroad in this country, and some of them are disquieting.

The news magazine *Time*, in its issue of June 2, paints a gloomy picture of the food situation in Britain and lays the blame for

the supposed bad state of affairs on the British Government, which is more concerned with getting machines and ammunition from the States than with replenishing food supplies. We learn from another source that Lord Woolton himself has suggested that Americans might like to go without cream on one day of the week in order that the nutriment so saved might be powdered and sent to Britain. On the other hand, many letters from friends in Britain, most of them living in rural areas, assure us that they have felt no shortage, or even inconvenience, as yet.

If there is a shortage of powdered milk or anything else we in Canada want to help make it up, and we are quite as well able to go without cream, and a large number of other things, as are our friends over the border. 'Guns or butter' may be a choice in Germany, but we want the defenders of Britain to have both. The difficulty, of course, lies in finding shipping space for foodstuffs, which are often bulky, and already great advances have been made in the preparation of concentrated foods, such as powdered milk and dehydrated vegetables. But this is not a war in which we can afford to take any unnecessary risks.

Morale can be undermined by hunger more quickly than by any other single factor. Millions of men and women in Britain are engaged in tasks at present which make the greatest possible demands upon them, and they can only be expected to do their jobs if they are properly fed. Even if the food shortage is not as bad as it is said to be in some sources—even if the population there is being tolerably well fed—anything short of the best that is possible is not good enough.

Would it not be possible to despatch to Britain from this country highly concentrated nourishment which could be distributed to the civil population as a free ration? Experts on diet would know what this should be, but the essence of cod and halibut livers immediately suggests itself to the layman's mind. A small amount of this substance taken every second day is more nourishing than a considerable quantity of powdered milk. Such concentrated foods are being sent to Britain now, but for the use of the wounded and other indisposed persons. But the firefighters, the A.R.P. squads and all the other civilian workers need it too. We in Canada could and would undertake to supply such tonics if we were given a hint from Britain's Minister of Food that they were wanted.

Do Your Part! --- Buy Victory Bonds

"Come then! Let us to the task, to the battle, to the toil—each to our part, each to our station."

—Winston Churchill

THE PASSING SHOW

THE Vichy government last week assured the United States State Department that the French fleet and colonies would not be surrendered to Germany. A statement in the past tense would perhaps be more reassuring.

When the patronage system was attacked in Parliament last week, its supporters discovered a remarkable new argument in its favor: it gives members a sense of responsibility!

Negroes see better than whites in the dark, says an American doctor. But then they are not so visible.

Authorities tell us that Iraq is the site of the Garden of Eden. We were afraid for a while it was going to be the garden of Ribbentrop.

Mr. Hanson expressed his fear last week that the federal amusement tax would interfere with amateur sports. Some of the players might even have to take a cut in salary.

REFLECTION ON CURRENCY

A dollar hoarded
Is mean and sordid,
But a War-Loaned dollar
Makes Hitler holler.

Half of the brain can be safely removed by surgery, says a Cleveland doctor. And it's the kind of operation people can be trusted not to talk about.

Mr. Ilsley announced last week that the movie business is booming this year. The last few years have certainly been fine for the people that make news-reels.

The British still cherished a forlorn hope that Crete might be held until they heard that some Italian forces had landed there. Then they knew the battle was over.

It is reported that the B.B.C. broadcasts in more than thirty languages. In fact, since acquiring some Canadian announcers they have even been broadcasting in Canadian.

It has been agreed that no one is to be hurt in a bull-fight put on by the Lyons (Texas) Junior Chamber of Commerce. We are pleased to learn that even bulls can be made to see reason.

WAR LOAN APPEALS

Mr. Lapointe
Spoke about Europe:
"Clean up the joint!"
(Said Mr. Lapointe)
"Give us the dough
That's all—then let's go!"
"I think the same thing."
Agreed Mr. King.
"The foe will emerge ill.
If you lend!" cried Churchill.
"That's a point you must grant."
(Echoed Monsieur Lapointe.)

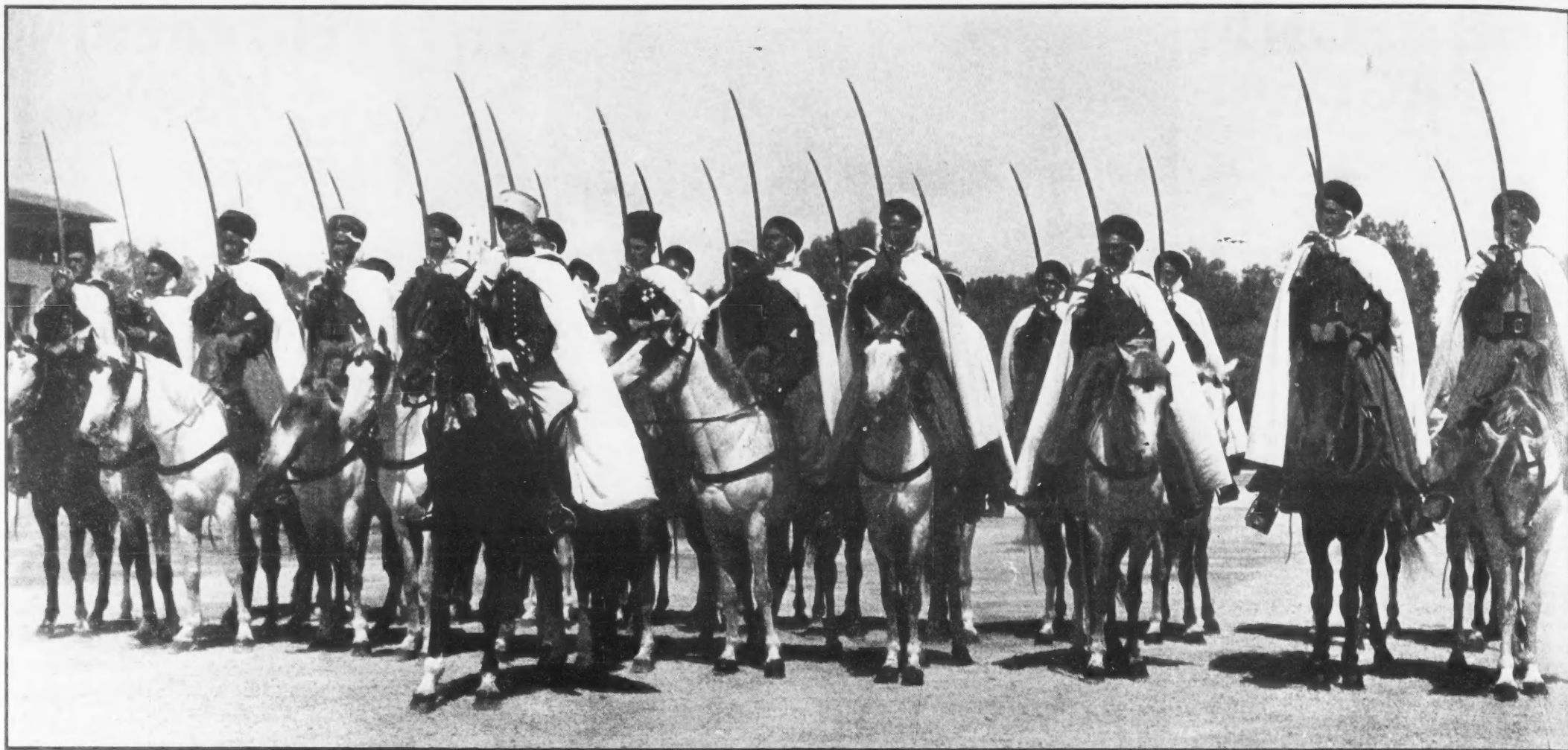
A well-known woman scientist asserts that she finds darning "very relaxing." Our more virile readers will agree that darning is much more satisfactory.

Some authorities have been proposing "gas-less Sundays" for the United States. But others maintain that one day in seven should be set aside for getting away from it all among the billboards.

A fire ranger near Nipigon harnessed a moose in the dark last week in the belief that it was a horse. He is a nephew of the man who harnessed a cow and thought it was a horse with its ears badly frozen.

Matsuoka has said that he will not visit the United States after all. It is rumored that American distillers regard the announcement as something of a slur.

The Canadian National Exhibition, we hear, are considering admitting men in uniform without payment next autumn. None but the brave deserve the Fair.



MOROCCAN COLONIAL CAVALRY, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF FRENCH OFFICERS, PARADES AT CASABLANCA

Morocco, Where Hitler Prepares Fresh Coups

BY CHARLES TOWERS

Morocco has assumed great strategic importance in the struggle between Britain and Germany. For if Hitler were to gain control of Morocco as far as Dakar, the Atlantic would become a Nazi-infested pond.

The French have long winked at Nazi "tourists" penetration of Morocco, are building the Trans-Saharan Railway, and are moving steadily towards open cooperation.

THE geographical position of Morocco has made it a country of great strategic importance in the struggle which has now been going on for close on half a century between Germany and Britain. Over its control there have been endless diplomatic schemings and incidents. The first Great War nearly broke out over the Agadir incident. It still remains a corner of Africa which could radically affect the course of the whole war. We certainly cannot afford to ignore the strange activities of the Nazis in these parts.

Were Hitler to gain control of the Atlantic coast in French Morocco and down as far as Dakar he would be able to threaten very seriously the communications of the British Empire with South Africa, with India, with Hong Kong and Malaya and Singapore with Australia and New Zealand. These communications with the present state of the Mediterranean are absolutely vital to Britain.

German "Tourists"

For this reason the arrival of German "tourists," Armistice Commissions and technical staffs is not a matter we can afford to ignore. Nor can we shut our eyes to the fact that considerable numbers of Nazi bombers, complete with pilots, ground staffs and supplies of fuel have also within recent weeks found their way there.

The French may feebly claim that these machines are merely being used for the South American air service. It is far more likely, how-

ever, that their role is that of military aggression against British convoys from the Cape.

Casablanca, that great modern French port, is the centre of these Nazi plans. It is well known that the city is now full of German "tourists," some of whom masquerade outwardly as being members of the German Armistice Commission. In addition, German engineers, oil prospectors and railway technicians are to be found in every town and village of French Morocco. Their role, without any doubt, is to prepare the way for the same kind of penetration which reduced both Bulgaria and Rumania to the status of Nazi serfs.

The Germans have, however, a double object in the outwardly

peaceful penetration of Morocco. Not only is there the immediate military objective of attack upon British convoys and also, incidentally, preparing a threat to South America (it was only the other day that reference was publicly made to the "Straits of Dakar"), but there is the economic and commercial aim. If the Germans lose the war — they recognize this possibility — then they are already planning to win the peace.

An Advantageous Peace?

How else can one explain their eagerness to establish themselves in such positions where they could hold strong cards for negotiating an advantageous peace? On this ground alone can be explained many of

their present activities not only in occupied Europe but also in Axis-controlled Africa.

One outstanding example of this "peaceful" penetration is the announced intention of Vichy France to complete the great Trans-Saharan railway which would link the ports of Oran and Algiers with Dakar. This line was started many years ago but has never been completed, for there remains a thousand-mile gap between the existing terminals. The French explain that the completion of this line is to employ a large number of French technicians who because of the war are now without work. It is a strange argument for a scheme which is certainly ambitious but is equally certainly hardly economic.

It is much more likely that the building of this railway is mainly due to Nazi instigation. It finds a pretext for the infiltration of large numbers of German technicians and disguised military officers into North Africa with aims similar to those of the peaceful invaders of the Balkans.

One cannot fail to notice the similarity between this activity and those of the Germans in the pre-1914 era when they planned the building of the Berlin-Baghdad railway. Both were directed against British interests. Both aim at cutting British communications with the East and Australasia.

There is another danger threatening by these Nazi moves. Quite recently it was announced that the Portuguese were strengthening their defences in the Azores. Clearly if Hitler was able to effect an occupation of these most vital islands it would bring Portugal into the war. The reaction of Spain to such a move must also enter into Nazi schemes. It has clearly been Hitler's wish to make Spain a Nazi-controlled country. So far Franco has resisted all the Nazi inducements, despite the pressure of his brother-in-law, Smet-

By Hook or by Crook

By hook or by crook the Germans intend to get Spain in on their side. They might even promote rebellion in Spanish Morocco and thus bring Franco's troops into action against the French. This would open a road for Germany through Spain and Morocco to the seizure of the strategic French ports, not only on the Atlantic but also on the Mediterranean coasts of Africa.

The various steps which Spain has taken recently in Tangier — steps which have mainly been directed against French interests — have undoubtedly been encouraged if not directly instigated by the Nazis. They will stoop at nothing in order to gain the one end which can win them the war, namely the total destruction of Britain. As we counter Hitler's moves in each point of danger he must necessarily move to those that lie still open. Thus is seen the vital importance of Morocco and the North African Atlantic coast.



Native types in the market at Fez, Moroccan city of 81,172

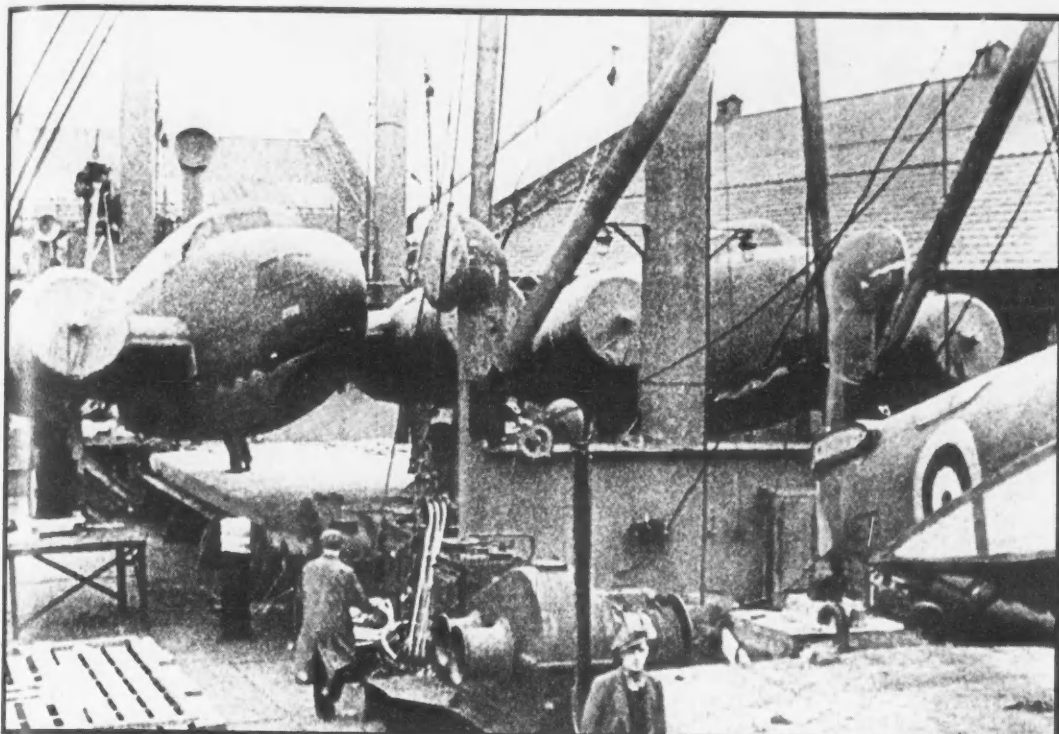


Snake charmer in Casablanca which is a Nazi submarine base

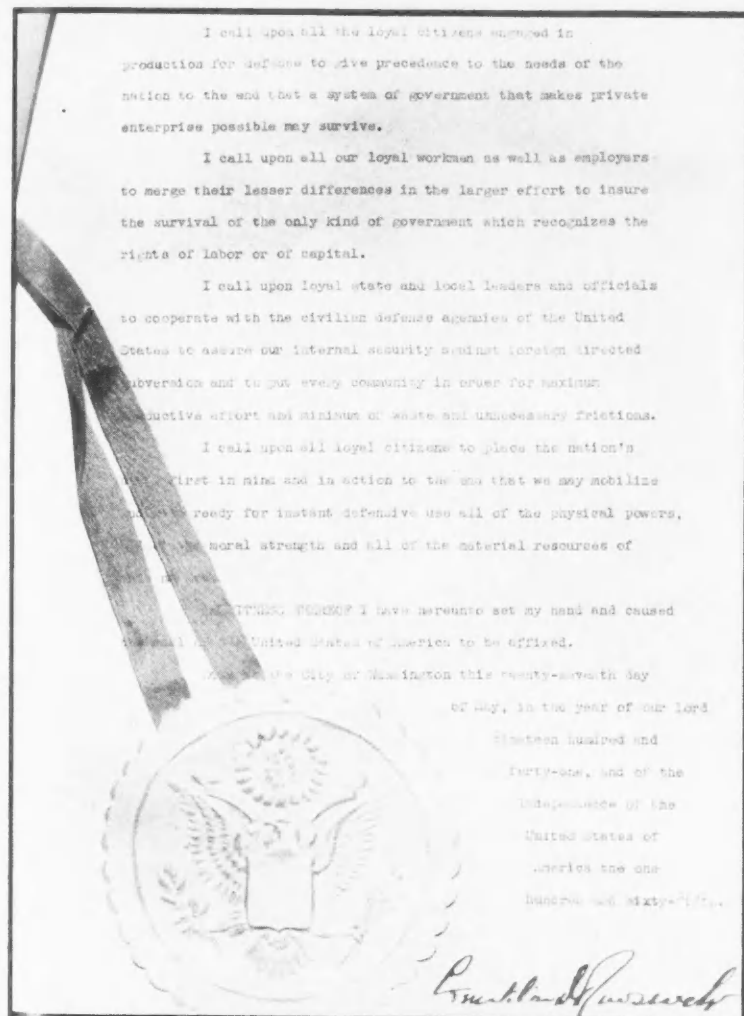


Hooded Berber beauties in the pottery market at Marrakesh

F.D.R. Sounds Note For American Mobilization



Cablephotos of American armaments arriving in England. "The delivery of supplies to Britain . . . can be done; it must be done; it will be done"



LAST week, burdened with the weight of the tremendous responsibility he is carrying, Franklin Delano Roosevelt took his troubles to his people in a 44-minute, 5,000-word speech which carried them as close to war as one man could under the Constitution of the United States.

For before he had finished speaking the President had issued a proclamation that an unlimited national emergency existed in the United States which required "the strengthening of our defense to the extreme limit of our national power."

The proclamation gave the president complete control over labor, public utilities, transport, foreign exchange, credit, communications—including radio, imports, foreign vessels in American ports and territorial waters and the right to seize such vessels and their officers and crews, American shipping, priorities and preferences. At the conclusion of his speech Franklin Roosevelt was the leader of his country in fact as well as in name.

In a carefully worded speech which had been edited and re-edited, written and re-written, torn down and rebuilt until he was nervously ill, the President missed nothing. No loophole was left where none was intended; each word had its job to do.

To the Democracies: "We have doubled and re-doubled our vast production, increasing, month by month, our material supply of war for ourselves, Britain and China."

The Battle of the Atlantic: "The blunt truth is this: . . . The present rate

of Nazi sinkings of merchant ships is more than three times as high as the capacity of British shipyards to replace them; it is more than twice the combined British and American output of merchant ships to-day." America's part in the Battle of the Atlantic: "We can answer this peril by . . . first, speeding up and increasing our great shipbuilding program; and, second, by helping to cut down the losses on the high seas." Clearly the shadow of a strengthened American fleet was growing dark over the Atlantic.

If seizure of bases in the Western Hemisphere would forestall a Nazi move, then, intimated the President, those bases would be seized, for "the attack on the United States can begin with the domination of any base which menaces our security."

On foreign policy: "We shall resist . . . every attempt of Hitler to extend his Nazi domination to the Western Hemisphere. . . . We shall resist his every attempt to gain control of the seas. . . . The delivery of needed supplies to Britain is imperative. This can be done; it must be done; it will be done."

To the isolationists: "I am sure they are embarrassed by the sinister support they are receiving from the enemies of democracy in our midst."

To U.S. industry: "When the nation is threatened from without . . . the machinery of defense must not be interrupted by disputes between capital and capital, labor and labor, or capital and labor . . . this govern-

ment is determined to prevent interference with the production of materials essential to our nation's security." Strife-torn American industrial society was being given a choice: compose its differences or be spanked.

Careful readers read into the speech a well-placed loophole for Japan. That meticulously ethical nation, looking for a possible out in her pact with Germany, might regard that pact as voided if Germany fired the first shot; for Japan was required to help Germany only if the latter were attacked. And how long Adolf Hitler would allow American "patrols" to operate in the Atlantic sea lanes without retaliating was becoming a matter of days; hours said some.

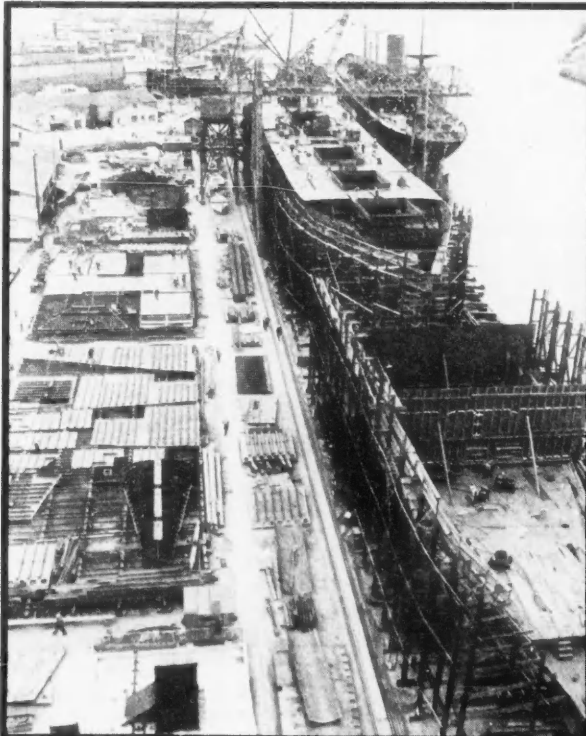
To the press of the world, the President's speech was capable of one interpretation: the United States of America was in the war. The New York tabloid PM summed up the feeling with the headline "Our Conclusion: We Are In It."

To war-shy Canadians, who have not yet realized that we are losing this phase of World War II, there came to mind a quip made by a Member of Parliament at the time of Wendell Willkie's visit to Canada: "If Roosevelt isn't careful, he'll have us in this war yet." One thing was certain before the President's voice was stilled: he had assumed leadership of Canada as well as the United States. Canadian leaders and the Canadian people seemed perfectly content to let him have it.

The proclamation declaring "an unlimited national emergency"



Isolationist Sen. Wheeler, left, with pro-convoy Sen. Pepper



"We answer this peril by speeding shipbuilding"



"I call upon . . . workmen . . . employers to merge their differences"

Canadian Workers Must Be Trained Thoroughly!

BY PHILIP BERMINGHAM

IF THERE ever was any doubt that Canadian industry is going to be called upon to operate at full capacity "for the duration," it has been swept away by the recent Roosevelt-King Hyde Park Declaration. Canada's heavy industries, mines, base metal industries, shipyards and airplane factories are to be called upon to produce not only for Canadian and British requirements, but for American requirements, too. An idle plant or an idle man in any

defence industry or even a plant or a man working at anything less than full capacity—therefore becomes inconceivable. There just won't be any.

What then is the real measure of our ability to produce for hemisphere defence, for aid to Britain and for our own active part in the Empire's war effort? It is not raw materials, for they are available or can be made available. It is not the number and size of our factories,

shipyards and other industrial establishments, for they can be built and equipped. In the final analysis, the real measure of our defence capabilities is going to be man-power. But not just any kind of man-power. Skilled man-power. And skilled man-power is merely ordinary man-power plus whatever degree of technical training may be necessary to render it effective for the job that has to be done.

There is an impression in some governmental and industrial circles that training men for our defence industries is a fairly easy job—that it can be done quickly and by mass production methods. That is only partly true. It is a fact that it does not take long to train a man to tighten up a nut or even to operate a lathe. Having once been taught, he can then go on tightening up nuts or operating lathes indefinitely—but he can't do anything else. Such a man may be spoken of as being "Job Trained" as opposed to "Trade Trained"—a Trade Trained man being one who knows his particular industry from A to Z, and who can work in virtually any department—or on any operation or machine.

Must Decide Quickly

Every industry faced with a problem of personnel and man-power must decide—and decide quickly—whether its new men are to be Trade Trained or Job Trained—whether to install a comprehensive, long-range plan of apprentice training or just to Job Train young men for one task from which they cannot be shifted because that is the only thing they know.

Some executives prefer one practice, some another. Job Training has the advantage of speed. A plan can be set up and put into operation and, in a few weeks, learners who are required only to operate a single type of equipment, or whose duties are limited in scope, will know what they need to know to enable them to do their jobs with a minimum of supervision. To meet an emergency, some form of Job Training is the only solution.

It is, however, mere wishful thinking to suppose that Job Training alone—in the present emergency or at any other time—will produce the skilled man-power on which industry must rely for its future needs. We hear much about so-called "labor saving machinery" and machines that "all but think." But the important fact which must not be lost sight of is that such machinery effects no saving at all in the more highly skilled trades and professions. On the contrary, it calls for more and more of these. For this elaborate machinery must be designed and built and adjusted and repaired. And that means that hundreds of new jobs, all of a higher order of skill, are created, replacing the less skilled jobs whose labor has been saved by the new machinery.



These model aircraft, turned out in Canada's technical schools, are used to teach student pilots to identify his own and the enemy's airplanes.

Canadian industry is now called upon to operate to the fullest extent of its capacity. This creates a greater need for skilled workers than has ever been known in this country.

Are we going to fill the gaps with men who are trained to do only one operation in a complicated job, or are we going to train them thoroughly in all branches of their work?

The quickest and easiest plan is not the best one, says Mr. Bermingham, and we should face that fact now.

In the industrial world of today the most handicapped man is the one who has nothing but his muscle to offer. The need for this type of unskilled labor grows less and less. In even the humblest industrial jobs the worker must today acquire a certain knowledge and skill in his limited field, and the opportunity is always open to him to do more than this to rise higher in his trade—as it was never open to the now almost extinct ditch digger.

The plain fact which industry must face is that Job Training is not enough. It may be enough for the urgent need of the moment but it will not provide the key men, those highly skilled workers on whom every industry depends for its very life. Nothing but adequate Trade Training will do that.

Trade Training, however, takes time. Good men are not made overnight. But adequate Trade Training results in a flexibility obtainable in no other way. Early in the plan student apprentices can be moved from job to job, and from machine to machine, as occasion may require. And these men on completing their courses, will have a breadth of outlook, an organization sense, a greater degree of incentive and of self-confidence because they will be conscious of possessing varied trade skills with which to meet the present and face the future. Finally, they will acquire a type of loyalty to the firm for which they work and an understanding of their employer's methods, problems and production needs which Job Trained men seldom possess.

A Start is Made

Many Canadian industries are now starting or reinstating apprentice Trade Training plans, which contemplate a training period of from three to four years. These industries not only help their employees to pay for the courses but promote those who demonstrate that their training is making them more valuable. It is to be noted that

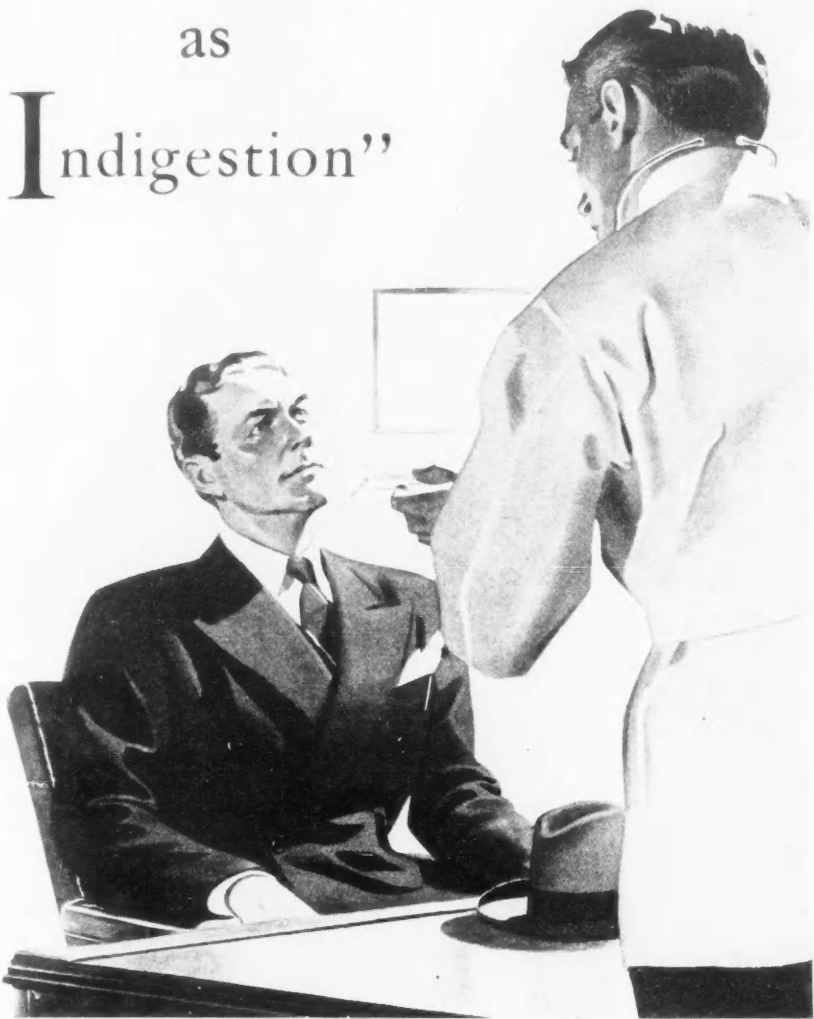
under these plans employees pay for their own training. Education is a thing to be won by the seeker, not handed to him. The fact that an apprentice employee is paying for his own specialized training gives that training an added value in his eyes and makes him anxious to complete his course in the shortest possible time.

The standard for a directed study period in an organized program of apprentice Trade Training, which is conducted within a plant, is a minimum of 4 hours a week or 200 hours a year, on company time.

In addition, apprentices are encouraged to establish regular self-directed study periods on their own time at home. For this purpose, regular courses of study and text books, such as those furnished by the International Correspondence Schools, are used. Shop practice is related to classroom instruction and home study. When a machinist apprentice is working on a lathe, he studies about the lathe; when he is shifted to a drilling machine in the shop, he shifts to drilling in his home study course. Usually an apprentice can proceed with his course as rapidly as his ability and his shop work will permit. His rate of progress will depend on the care with which he was selected in the first place, the promptness with which he can be routed from one job to another in the plant, the ability of the supervisor and the cooperation and the interest of the management.

The setting up of such apprentice Trade Training plans in all our modern industries is one of the best investments Canadian business can make. It paves the way toward an assured supply of trained man-power in the future. It supplements whatever emergency Job Training an industry may be compelled to undertake with a plan looking to the years ahead—to the needs of the future as well as the needs of the present. But, like all sound plans, it is necessary to do more than talk about it. It is necessary to take immediate steps to put it into effect.

"There's no such 'disease' as Indigestion"



ONE OF THE MOST frequent causes of unhappiness is chronic indigestion, or dyspepsia.

► Contrary to an all too-common misconception, indigestion should not be considered, in itself, a disease. It is, more accurately, a result of some physical trouble or possibly disease.

It is a symptom, an indication that something is wrong. That "something" often may be readily corrected when your distress is caused by faulty diet... bad eating or drinking habits... lack of exercise... excessive smoking... fatigue or excessive worry.

Persistent indigestion, however, may be the result of a truly serious disease. For instance:

Disease of the gall bladder... of the kidneys... of the heart... chronic appendicitis... ulcer... cancer.

► In fact, the danger that cancer is at the bottom of persistent indigestion becomes an increasing possibility after one has reached the age of 45.

Yet it is also true that most of the serious diseases which cause indigestion—cancer included—can be treated with good chances of success when recognized in time.

► The worst way to try to correct indigestion is to indulge in self-treatment. If it is caused by disease, self-dosing may be really dangerous—as in appendicitis, for instance. Your medicine closet is not a substitute for the doctor.

Regardless of your age, your doctor should be consulted promptly when dyspeptic symptoms persist. To help him make a proper diagnosis and decide what treatment your case requires, he has at his disposal many modern, accurate methods of examination and analysis. He may use the fluoroscope, the X-ray, or other technical aids.

► But, with all these aids... the biggest help your doctor can get in setting you on the road to health is for you to see him in time! Then, if it is a disease... the earlier the diagnosis, the better the chance of complete cure.

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Concord, New Hampshire

THE late sun was hanging low in the sky as the Boston plane banked gracefully over the airport. The right wing swung down like a disappearing water curtain and I could see the city of Concord, capital of New Hampshire; at least, someone said, "That is Concord." All I could see was a stone building, apparently the State House, sitting in front of a park, and all around were clustered roof-tops almost hidden by the greenery, and here and there a brick chimney jutted out. It was a pretty scene; one felt comfortable about easing down into this city.

This was New England, and here it was that a twist of my peculiar wandering journalism set me down to hear the President's speech. Here, as in every other community of the nation, the people were awaiting the pronouncement with singular impatience. They mingled in the barber shops and around the cigar counters and they speculated. The late Boston papers had just arrived, and some folk read aloud the news of the Bismarck battle. But mostly the conversation rumbled on the note of the President's forthcoming broadcast.

I could not help thinking of Sinclair Lewis and how he has thrown

his support to the America First Committee. Because this was the pretty, progressive, homey New England town around which he had written "It Can't Happen Here." The characters had moved out of the pages of his book and stationed themselves on these streets. In the barber shop three men and a woman were having their hair trimmed. Across the square from the State House stood the Eagle Hotel. ("General Grant stayed there once, and so did Harry K. Thaw just before the Stanford White affair.") The Greek restaurant near the station had the biggest supper patronage but the well-to-do folks were eating in the dining room of the Eagle where beer and wine are served with meals. A little farther down Main Street a citizen was examining a store window display of the results of the Y.M.C.A. dart-throwing contest. It was twilight and there wasn't much activity

on Main Street, except for one man who scurried out of the White House and across the street into a doorway marked "State Republican Headquarters."

Sinclair Lewis had made a town just like this a symbol of America, of its beauty, its peculiarities and its strength. There are thousands of such towns all over the continent. They are full of heritage and solid living. Here is where the thinking is done that makes up the bulk of American opinion. There are no microphones around the cracker barrels but the opinions spoken here tell the temper of the nation much more accurately than a Senator or a columnist or a microphone on the rostrum of Madison Square Garden.

I was rather glad to be able to hear the President's speech in Concord.

THE AMERICAN SCENE

America Listens to the President

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

"I AM speaking tonight from the White House in the presence of the governing board. . ."

The crowd in the hotel lobby leaned closer to the radio, although the machine was tuned comfortably loud, and the people looked intently into the brown cloth that covered the loud speaker, as though television were here and they were examining the look on the President's face.

There were a few State legislators, a pretty woman sitting with a child by her side, a sleek grey-haired man in an expensive suit—a banker or a one-man State House lobby, an elderly couple resting comfortably in two huge arm chairs which seemed to have been carved by the years to their measure, and a white-haired, buxom woman with fat, red cheeks. She sat stiffly and knitted incessantly.

Not a word was spoken as the President's high-pitched voice rolled out of the radio. The child began to whisper something to the pretty woman, but she stopped short when she found herself cornered by aghast glances, and she bit her lip and remained quiet. For more than forty minutes this tableau of America remained as on exhibition. I looked on the scene, and then thought of the crackling teletype-writers and the roaring voices of Washington, and of the brilliant diplomatic scene in the East ballroom of the White House from which the President was speaking.

These, I thought, were the people to whom the President was addressing himself—not the Congressmen and the diplomats and the cynical newspapermen. From these people would come the money, the sweat and the grief, the courage and the man-power. From these and millions like them all over the nation.

And then it ended:

"... I repeat the words of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—that little band of patriots, fighting long ago against overwhelming odds, but certain, as we are, of ultimate victory: 'With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.'"

"THAT'S it—we're in—marching as to war," said one of the State legislators. "I've got a bottle upstairs boys, let's get dramatic."

Another legislator wondered how Congress would take it, and that started a discussion with his colleagues as they moved toward the elevators.

The pretty woman said, "Oh, all right," and pulled a handkerchief out of her purse to wipe the nose of the little girl by her side.

"Now we know where we're at," stated the sleek man in the expensive suit. "We can't back down on that declaration—and we won't."

The white-haired buxom woman continued her knitting and contributed only, "Well, if that Roosevelt wants to fight Hitler, let him. I won't."

The elderly couple sat quietly for a few moments until everybody had their say. Then the old gentleman rose, helped his wife to her feet, and they strolled off as he whistled the tune of "As the Caissons Go Rolling Along."

The lobby was almost empty. The clerk was fiddling with the books, the two bellhops were glancing at the clock. The door opened. A middle-aged man walked through the lobby. "Just been to the movies," he said. "What did the President say?"

"He declared an unlimited emergency," a bellboy informed.

"That's good. Now we'll get action," said the man. "Gosh, I'm sleepy. Guess I'll go to bed."

The door opened again. A sprightly little man with curly grey hair bounced in. "That's that," he said. "It had to come sooner or later. I'm glad it's sooner because we'll get it over with quicker. Now all we've

got to worry about is (Senator) Tobey making a fool of himself down in Washington. He's the meddlingest man!"

The street outside was deserted and dark. Concord had heard the President and had gone to bed. Tomorrow morning, I was sure, it would awaken—and roll up its sleeves.

THE President's speech, I thought, was profoundly impressive. He had gone as far as any one man in this democracy can go in support of an ideal. He could not go any farther without risking impeachment. The President, it must be remembered, can lead the nation to war but he cannot declare it. This is the function of the Congress.

The fondest hopes of those who urged him to action had been fulfilled. I thought the speech was as had been predicted, the most important utterance of his career. He appealed to courage and hope and history. He invoked action. He gave the nation the leadership it had demanded.

I thought all these things. But what I thought is unimportant. What is important is that Concord took the news and accepted it with sober approval. And there are a thousand Concord. They are America.

The Call of the Services...



to Canadian Civilians

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I Saw Parachute-War Born

BY ALEXANDER BARMINE

ONLY recently war correspondents reported that General Wavell's armies would probably soon face the greatest threat of the present war, an attack by parachute corps and air infantry. Hundreds of German troop transport planes were based in Greece and Libya preparing to deal a serious blow to Allied armies in Crete, in the Suez Canal and in the Syria-Palestine-Iraq region. One could only guess where the Germans would strike first but the whole danger of such a move was clear to everybody. Only 100 German Junkers-52 air transports, each capable of carrying 25 men with full equipment—mountain and anti-tank guns and small tanks—by making three flights daily could land not less than 7,500 men (a whole division of the new type air-borne infantry) in a single day.

Today this threat has become a grim reality. A desperate hand-to-hand battle has recently raged over the skies, in the mountains and on the sea shores of Crete. Some 4,500 parachutists and 7,000 air infantry were reported landed on Cretan soil in the space of 24 hours.

Military experts have watched with great interest development of this invasion of an island from the air which may be a full dress rehearsal for invasion of England. This rehearsal might demonstrate, a United Press dispatch says, "... the real value of this Russian-conceived idea of war."

It is true that this new and daring weapon was conceived and developed by the General Staff of the Red Army and some of its most brilliant officers, many of whom later were purged. But it may be interesting for Americans to know that this new history-making arm was the result of a curious and unpredictable development of an idea brought to Moscow from the United States by a Soviet flyer who was studying the technique of parachutism on the airfields of the American army.

Reading the latest news from the Near East I recalled, as I often have

The Russians first experimented with mass parachute jumping as a means to turn the interest of Soviet youth toward aviation, after a Russian purchasing agent in the United States had reported on a crowd-thrilling parachute jump at a county fair.

The first parachute troops were Russian. Then the Germans picked up the idea and improved on it.

Mr. Barmine was formerly Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Greece, a graduate of the Moscow General Staff School and Brigadier-General in the Red Army.

during this war, the Soviet manoeuvres of 1935-1936. I attended those of 1935 as a senior officer of the Red Army Reserve; of others I had heard much from fellow-officers.

At Kiev in 1935, along with the late Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevsky, organizer of all Soviet parachute troop work, and delegations of observers from several western powers, I watched 1,200 parachutists under General Jonah Yakir, land within ten minutes in an area approximately the size of an average American air-field. When they had established control of the little area, there appeared great transport planes, landing under the protection of the machine-gun fire of the parachutists. Out of these poured some 2,300 air infantrymen. From between the wheels of the giant planes rumbled motorized, light field-guns and baby tanks.

The amazement I heard the foreign officers express was surpassed by that provoked next year in White Russia. There, on September 9, we held the manoeuvres of troops under General Jerome Uborevitch, another of Tukhachevsky's close collaborators. Next day *Pravda*, whose report was confirmed by foreign observers, described the events as follows:

Dots Covered the Sky

"Against the background of white clouds there suddenly appeared black dots, covering the sky. Behind each plane trailed a long wake, the new arm of the service, parachutists. Planes came, wave upon wave, and the field was covered with the detachments dropped from the sky. The first group of parachutists occupied the airfield. Then there began to land on the field a second group of planes, the landing of the air infantry proper. In a few minutes after the first parachutists came down, a powerful landing party which had been transported scores of miles, had consolidated itself in the rear of the enemy and was in control of the crossing of the River Pitich."

Within ten days of this episode, comparable manoeuvres of the new arm of the service took place in the Ukraine and eastern Siberia, and a record-breaking manoeuvre involving more than 5,000 parachutists and air infantry took place near Moscow in the presence of then-Premier Vyacheslav Molotov and War Commissar Marshal Voroshilov.

On September 11 a banquet was given by General Uborevitch to honor the foreign military delegations which had been specially invited to the White Russian manoeuvres. The delegations represented countries which, many people then thought, might join Stalin in a front against Hitler. The climax of the banquet came when young and energetic General Uborevitch toasted the guests. "I raise my glass," he solemnly declared, "to the English, French and Czechoslovakian armies, and to their representatives, our highly esteemed guests."

To reply in the name of the British delegation, there arose the commander of the Second Aldershot Di-

vision, a stocky English officer, who returned the compliment in excellent Russian. "We were struck," he said, "by the enormous technical achievements of the Red Army. We much admired the work of the parachute troops. I drink to the health of the Red Army and Marshal Voroshilov."

This man was General Sir Archibald Wavell, who today on the banks of the Suez will, perhaps, have a chance to see parachute troops in real action, menacing his Army of the Middle East. Where once the hollow square of Kipling's pride withstood Fuzzy Wuzzy, now the hollow square of Goering's parachutists will seek to burst the British line.

As a matter of fact, Wavell seems never to have lost the impression made upon him at that field in White Russia. One of the most adventurous deeds of the British forces in the present war, the landing of parachute troops within Italy for the purpose of disrupting military objectives, was the achievement of Wavell's men.

The German Reaction

No German delegations were invited to the parachute manoeuvres of the Red Army which I have described. *Pravda* had headlined the achievement, however, and the military attache of the German Embassy in Moscow made his own observations. One need not pause to describe the reaction in Berlin. It is enough to remember Oslo, Rotterdam, Eben Emael, the Maginot Line and still to the "surprise" of war correspondents—the Isthmus of Corinth. From the fjords of Norway to the isles of Greece, parachute troops of the German army have made military history. Each of these fallen citadels was taken by the new arm of the service developed first under Tukhachevsky's guidance. Today, the German Luftwaffe is using it in Crete, tomorrow perhaps in Egypt.

(Continued on Next Page)

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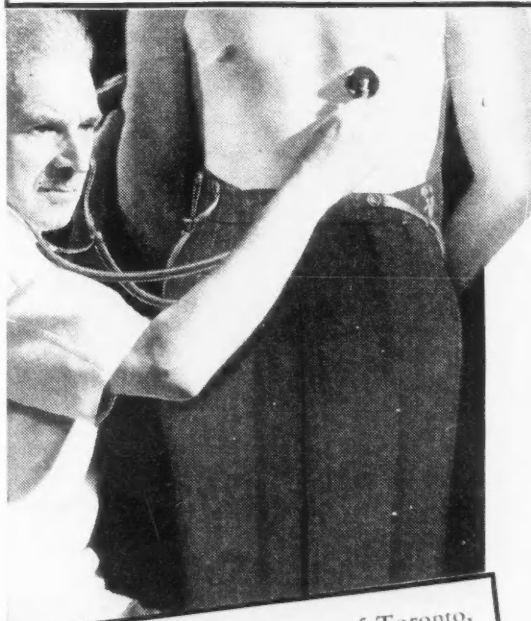
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EX*
PROOFS
EAR

(Continued from Page 9)

That in any attempt at invading England, parachute troops will play a significant role is clearly an official British theory, since defense operations against parachutists were a prominent aspect of the anti-invasion manoeuvres held somewhere in England late in April.

Interestingly enough, the air attaché of the American Embassy at Moscow was also present at the 1936 parachute manoeuvres. Interesting particularly because he was unwittingly observing an accidental Russian offspring of American ancestry. For the idea of parachute troops was born in the mind of a Soviet officer as a result of a trip to the United States. By chance, I observed the growth of the idea from its embryonic stages.

The story of how Soviet Russia first got the idea for parachute troops, never before published, alone explains the fact that this most advanced military technique developed first in an industrially backward

nation.

The early growth of the Russian interest in parachutes was a mere by-product of the interest of Soviet youth in the air force. There had been serious aviation accidents and the death rate among Soviet fliers was unusually high. General Jacob Alksnis, Chief of the Air Force, decided in 1929 to send an observer to the United States. He chose Major Sergei Mienov, a capable young pilot whom I had come to know through a mutual friend, General Alexander Fratkin, later well-known in the United States as an official of the Soviet military purchasing agency.

Mienov stopped in Paris on his way west. I was there as Director General of the Soviet Trade Delegation, handling especially the purchase of military supplies. General Fratkin was my assistant for aviation. The three of us spent some hours together. Mienov was dubious as to whether he would be able to see much in the United States, although he felt sure that "if there's anything new in par-

achuting, the Americans will have it."

He spent almost a year in the United States and stopped in Paris on his way home. He was enthusiastic about American technique, which he had courteously been allowed to study in factories, airfield and training schools. He praised the quality of American parachutes and the instruction American pilots received in their use. He had made his first parachute jump there.

"But you know," he went on, "I saw some things which were not so good. In order to make a living in their depression, first-rate pilots have to resort to pretty extreme lengths. Imagine, at a county fair I saw a man making parachute jumps to amuse the crowd. An instrument which we regard as a life-saver, an object almost clinical in its purpose used only in case of disaster, is being used to give a thrill to audiences."

Fratkin and I tried to go on to other topics, but Mienov kept turning the parachute question over in his mind; something seemed to puzzle him. "And yet," he said, reflectively, "you should have seen the crowd. Such interest and excitement must have some value. It's worth thinking about."

When Mienov reported to Air Chief Alksnis, he mentioned the wide interest which parachute-jumping could arouse and suggested that the interest of Soviet youth could be turned toward aviation by using the parachute as a propaganda instrument. In the Politbureau, Stalin agreed. Bureaucratic wheels began grinding. Parachutists were given nation-wide publicity by press and radio. Clubs were formed. Girls as well as boys joined the clubs. Youths lost in the anonymity of the mass discovered that they could get the spotlight by participating in the new pastime that was open to all.

Then Parachute Troops

Jumps were made under varying conditions—at night, in winter, with military equipment, in groups, over forests, onto the surface of lakes. There were competitions in delayed yanking of the ripcord. Naturally, there were accidents, but they were lost sight of in the wave of enthusiasm. The radio would announce that the peasant boy, Ivan Petrov, was returning to his kolkhoz from Moscow not by rail, but would drop at his father's door from the skies. Ivan's jump would keep the peasants talking for weeks on end. Soviet parachutists established world records. Many were decorated.

The result was that thousands of young people became expert jumpers. Many developed an interest in flying, entered the air corps. Many others turned up later in the Red infantry for their two years of compulsory training. Thereupon the command discovered that, in addition to the regular air arm attached to each division, there were thousands of infantrymen experienced as parachutists. It soon became obvious that these men should be separated into detachments for special training.

The first parachute troops were born.

The Red strategists believed that revolution in the west must come through war. Soviet parachutists, dropping into industrial centres behind the hostile lines would organize workers to oppose the capitalist forces. The parachute troops had, therefore, a lofty mission; they were a sort of elite in the army. And by 1937 this new arm of the service numbered about 50,000 men.

In his 1937 purge of the Red Army, Stalin liquidated Marshal Tukhachevsky and Generals Yakir, Uborevitch and Alksnis. The death of the men who had built the parachute force dealt a terrible blow to the whole organization. This fact, combined with the antagonism of the Finnish masses, produced a failure for the parachute troops in the Finnish war. The Germans picked up the idea, improved it and, in Norway, Holland, Belgium, France and Greece, proved its value to all. But Americans did not know, when reading the headlines telling of this new type of war, that the idea originated with a Soviet airman who had watched the responses of the crowd to a parachute stunter at an American county fair.

THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE



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WEEK TO WEEK

Who Are Culture's Custodians?

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE university, as an institution of the kind we know today, derives its entire existence from the complete internationalism of knowledge, and the realization, centuries ago, by those interested in knowledge, that it could be pursued only in institutions where persons from many different parts of the world were gathered together. The name "university" means no more than a society or guild; and the reason why the "teachers and scholars" formed themselves into such a society was simply to secure mutual protection against the townsmen and local authorities of the place where they were gathered together. "Foreigners" were in those times regarded as legitimate objects for extortion and mistreatment, and a foreigner was apt to be anybody who did not possess the "freedom" of the municipality, so that a large proportion of both the students and the teachers would qualify for such mistreatment if the whole body of them did not organize for defence.

The university has thus inherited the traditional duty of upholding the international character of learning, and of looking at foreigners in an entirely different light from that of any other secular authority. It is in essence a society for the purpose of securing to all true learning that respect which is its due, without regard to the origin or rank of the learned person. And it is obvious that in such a society learning itself must be regarded as something far above all local limitations; there can be no German learning or American learning except in the sense of a portion of universal learning which by an unimportant accident happens to be the possession of some Germans or Americans.

THE totalitarian concept is in flat contradiction to this traditional and fundamental concept of the university, for it makes learning a mere tool of the state, without value in itself, and as a tool of the state to be kept scrupulously away from all those of "inferior" blood who might use it to the state's advantage. President Carleton Stanley of Dalhousie University was therefore perfectly correct when he reminded the audience at the annual Convocation that "only in one little corner of Western Europe is there a single university in existence today." The idea of knowledge as something transcending national boundaries, something to be pursued internationally, is dead throughout the continent of Europe; it cannot exist where National Socialism reigns.

THE consequences of this horrible extinction of learning which, it must be remembered, has been going on in Europe for eight years are of tremendous import to us of this continent. If Germany should be victorious in her design of mastering the world, it would unquestionably be extended to this continent; what would happen in that event to Oxford and Cambridge would certainly happen no long time thereafter to McGill and Toronto. But even without a German military victory there is no assurance that learning will not be extinguished on this continent as a result of our own vices and deficiencies, if we do not take steps in time to cure them. Dr. Stanley pointed out that it is not necessary to burn the records of civilization in a bonfire; all that is necessary is that we should cease to read them, and in a few generations the effect will be the same. He is justifiably depressed about the "increasing illiteracy" of university men and women on this continent. He holds that "hardly any university in Canada is concerned itself, or concerning itself greatly," with the fundamental studies by which our intellectual heritage may be conserved.

NOW these are hard sayings, and they were partially answered last week, though perhaps unconsciously, by Principal Malcolm Wallace of University College, Toronto, in an address to the English-Speaking Union. Principal Wallace is a professor of English, and President Stanley is a professor of classics, which may account for some of their differences. For the classics in their original tongue are fast becoming a lost art on this continent, while English is at least taught in the schools as a language, a means for the conveyance of thought. Principal Wallace lays great stress upon the fact that the whole population of this continent—we suppose with the exception of some part of Quebec—is at least exposed in school for several years to the influence of the great works in the English language. But my own impression is that in a great number of cases, while the exposure takes place all right according to the curriculum requirements, there is, to borrow the language of photography, no development of the image or, what is equally serious, no fixing. It ought not to be possible for any great number of persons to get through senior matriculation without becoming what I should like to call cultured, and Dr. Stanley would call literate; but nobody will deny that a great many persons do. And having got that far without acquiring culture, they are able without the slightest difficulty to go further and obtain a university degree in almost any department of knowledge in the same illiterate condition.

A FUNDAMENTAL tenet of our educational principles is that all persons can be educated. This may or may not be true, but anyhow we are not talking about education, we are talking about making people cultured or literate. And it is not true that all persons can be made cultured or literate. For this is not a matter of the amount of time spent in school, or of the efficiency of the school; it is a matter of the original attitude of the person. It is determined largely by heredity, and largely by early environment. There are a considerable number of people in any English-speaking community who will never learn to appreciate the poetry of Shakespeare or of Shelley; you can put them through examinations which will compel them to learn when Shakespeare was born and died, and other examinable facts, but you cannot put them through any examination which will compel them to enjoy "Duncan is in his grave" or "To a Skylark." I sometimes wonder whether our earnest endeavor to make culture universal is not detrimental to the best interests of culture itself; whether we should not recognize that there are people whose destiny it is to be uncultured (which does not mean either ignorant or foolish or unskilled, and certainly does not mean miserable) and others whose destiny makes them capable of being cultured. If we adopted that as a basic principle, we could begin weeding out the candidates for different kinds of education at an early age, and impose Shakespeare and Shelley (and Homer and Goethe) only upon those who showed signs of being likely to respond to them, while the rest could be pursuing the theory of logarithms (which is itself a culture of a different kind) or learning how to make internal combustion engines (which is very useful but may not be a culture of any kind). It is conceivable that this would give to those who were selected for the career of custodians of culture some sense of the special, almost priestly, responsibility resting upon them. A culture that is everybody's business is apt to be left to be nobody's business.



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"The lesson of Crete has finally proved the superiority of air-craft over the warship, on which is based the strength of the British Empire." (Goebbels)

THE tracking and torpedoing of the *Bismarck*, the newest and perhaps the most powerful battleship in the world, by British planes, and the launching off Crete of what the Germans claim to have been the greatest air attack ever made on a naval squadron have revived in lively fashion the old argument of air power versus sea power.

At first thought, both encounters might seem to substantiate the German boast that the modern bombing plane had ended the great day of sea power. Here was a great floating steel fortress, which must have been designed if any ship ever was to stand up to air attack, disabled by a few aerial torpedoes and left at the mercy of slower British battleships. And there was a whole squadron of light warships, 2 cruisers and 4 destroyers, all fine new units too, literally blown out of the water by dive-bombers, apparently in a single day, while trying to perform their traditional function of preventing sea-borne invasion.

Yet it is quite misleading to accept these as clear victories of "air power" over "sea power." In each case it was victory for the side which had air support over the side which had none. In the first instance the planes formed an integral part of British sea power. In the second they were an integral part of German land power. If the Crete affair confirmed the experience of Norway, that our warships can no more operate off a coast bristling with this modern kind of long-range flying artillery than they have ever been able to defy heavy land-based guns, then the *Bismarck* affair shows

the Royal Navy, with its sea-going air power, to be if anything more completely the master of the high seas than before.

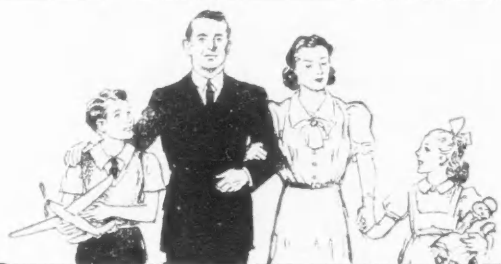
Was there some possible connection between the two actions?

Might it have actually been the German plan for the *Bismarck* to draw heavy British units on Atlantic duty off towards Greenland on a wild chase, on the chance of picking off one or two of them in isolated encounters, while the British Mediterranean Fleet was drawn into an ambush off Crete, the two actions adding up to a sharp blow to British naval power and public confidence?

Germany's Losses

Or the *Bismarck* might have been out to raid some particularly valuable convoys, or to dash to Dakar. That the Germans intended to sacrifice their newest and proudest warship, however, or are satisfied with the exchange for the 21-year-old *Hood*, is extremely unlikely.

It is also unlikely that they are satisfied with the damage inflicted on our Mediterranean Fleet at such huge cost to their own air arm. The fact that they themselves characterize the attack as "the greatest ever made on a naval squadron" proves that they really did plan and prepare the ambush, while their official claim to having sunk 11 cruisers and 12 destroyers betrays the hope which they had based on it. All this



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THE HITLER WAR

Air Power and Sea Power

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

must be kept in mind when judging the result of these two sea-air encounters. The Germans have destroyed our largest, though not our strongest capital ship, one of 17 which the Admiralty acknowledge in service.

They have sunk 3 cruisers (the third one being sunk while under repair in Souda Bay), which might represent a quarter of our Eastern Mediterranean strength, but less than a twentieth of our total cruiser strength. They have sunk 4 destroyers, possibly the eighth part of our Eastern Mediterranean strength, but only a fiftieth of our total.

And to counter-balance it, Germany has suffered the loss, not of one-seventeenth of her big ships, but one-quarter (and two of the other three lie apparently seriously disabled in Brest); and the air weapon for which she has so many tasks in the Battle of the Mediterranean has been badly blunted, with the killing of thousands of specially-trained parachute and air-transport troops and the destruction of hundreds of their carriers.

Lessons for Us

The Battle of Crete provided much invaluable experience in dealing with German air-borne attack. Our men say that the parachutists gave them little trouble, and that in the Candia sector every parachutist was killed. If they had had more motor transport and tanks they could have gotten about more quickly and cleaned up the early German landings before the air ferry got properly under way, bringing in up to five thousand men a day, with field guns, small armored cars, and any amount of anti-tank artillery, mortars and machine-guns, so that eventually the invaders were more heavily equipped than the defenders.

Yet it wasn't the action of these ground troops which won the island, but the incessant strafing and dive-bombing of the German planes, which were over our men the whole time, from dawn to dark each day. Towards the end we did put in a few long-range fighters, *Blenheims* with four machine-guns mounted in the nose; and to cover the evacuation we brought out quite a number of *Hurricanes* fitted with an extra gas tank. The performance of such makeshift fighters must always be inferior to those operating at full efficiency from a nearby base, and there also comes that supremely difficult moment when the gasoline needle indicates that it is time for the long-range fighter to turn for home, and the fight has to be broken off. Nevertheless the *Hurricanes* seem to have covered the evacuation very well.

If we have next to defend Cyprus against German attack we shall certainly profit from this experience; and in any case it has a four times wider water gap between it and Rhodes than there was between Crete and Greece, and a considerably longer air transport distance for the Germans. It is certain that this time we would make a determined effort to maintain fighter stations on the island, but if we were to fail, our supporting bases on the mainland, in Palestine, would be nearer than the German bases in Rhodes, and not three times as far away, as they were in the case of Crete.

The encounter with the *Bismarck* also provided interesting and valuable experience. Her size and strength were a great surprise. A British naval officer who fought her declared that she was "undoubtedly above anything we had thought of, and 50,000 tons must have been necessary to give her such strength." Survivors from the *Bismarck* said that she carried a total complement of 2,400, including 400 cadets in train-

ing, which was far above the usual 1400-1500 carried in a 35,000-ton battleship.

That the *Bismarck* was a giant would partially explain her great beam of 118 feet, the greatest of any battleship ever built, comparing with the 105 feet of the 42,000-ton *Hood*, and 102-104 feet of the other British battleships. This exceptional beam is taken to indicate elaborate water-line bulges, minute compartmentation of the hull, and very heavy armor. The German sailors had been told, and absolutely believed, that the ship was unsinkable; and in fact she did absorb terrific punishment from the big guns of the *Rodney* and the *King George V*. "But," as an officer said, "none of the multitude of hammer blows landed on her produced the hoped-for rending crash," and she had to be dispatched by torpedoes.

This account has much impressed Hanson Baldwin, the military correspondent of the *New York Times*. He writes that the *Bismarck* "has proved herself probably the strongest capital ship in the world . . . Neither the *King George V* Class nor our own *North Carolina* Class were designed to take such punishment. Neither class could match her in speed (she made 33 knots on trials); neither in underwater protection nor in armored strength, though the *North Carolinas* are superior in gun-power. The Germans have something revolutionary in the *Bismarck* design. . . . Coming 25 years after Jutland, she marks an epoch in naval construction." He suggests that it would have been wise had the British boarded the battered hulk to discover *Bismarck's* secrets before sending her to the bottom, and ends up on a discouraging note: "In technical perfection of the implements of war we are still following the Germans. . . ."

Bismarck's Secrets

That is pretty discouraging language. Is it justified? Let us admit at once that the Germans are technically very clever. No one appreciates that better than I do, having, as an engineer, visited many of the leading German technical universities and industries. As to the actual characteristics of the *Bismarck*, she certainly was tremendously resistant to shell-fire, as the *Rodney* closed to 10,000 yards and still couldn't sink her with 16-inch salvoes. The *Bismarck* also absorbed some 7 or 8 torpedoes before she went down. Whether she actually had 33 knots seems doubtful, as the cruisers *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, which only had 32 knots when they were built a dozen years ago, managed to keep on her trail for two days and nights before she had been damaged. But it seems quite unlikely that her gun-power was inferior to the *North Carolina's* 16-inch armament, as Mr. Baldwin assumes. The *Bismarck* sank the *Hood* at the extreme range of 23,000 yards, or 13 miles, which I notice is exactly the same range at which *Rodney* opened fire on her with 16-inch guns.

Bismarck was a great ship. But she was disabled, and her fate settled by a few aerial torpedoes. That brings us to the question of whether it is sound policy to put so much effort, expense and confidence into a single hull. No one has yet suggested that a nation can build as many 50,000-ton battleships as it can 35,000-ton units. Britain, for her part, has deliberately chosen to have a larger number of moderate-sized, moderately-gunned ships; and the *Bismarck* affair has brought the *New York Times* to question in a weighty editorial the wisdom of going ahead with the monster 60,000-ton ships, to cost over \$100,000,000 each planned in Washington.

The 35,000-ton *King George V* Class are costing about \$35,000,000 apiece. The Americans are spending \$65,000,000 on each of their *North Carolinas*. They are putting in 16-inch guns, the

British only 14-inch. The 16-inch projectile, weighing some 2400 pounds, is an expensive thing in itself for gunnery practice. But the excessive wear on the rifle itself, with the necessity for eventual replacement, is a far more serious consideration.

In place of the 2400 pound 16-inch shell, the *King George V's* fire a 1500 pound shell, which means that they can carry more of them in their lockers and practice oftener, with far less wear on the rifles. By an improved design they have secured in their new 14-inch design the same range as they obtained with their old 15-inch gun.

But can a 14-inch gun battleship stand up against a 16-inch gun ship? In the first place, the *King George V's* are armored to take 16-inch shell-fire. It has been little noticed that after the *Hood* went down the *Prince of Wales* continued alone after the *Bismarck*, but the German avoided a decisive engagement. Secondly, the British figure on usually having more ships on the spot than their opponent.

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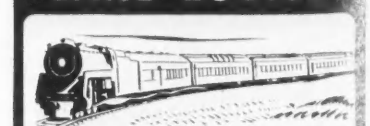
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Department of Finance,
Ottawa, 31st May 1941.

We Should Have Conscription Now

BY O. T. G. WILLIAMSON

THE article by Mr. H. F. Nicholson published in SATURDAY NIGHT on May 24 deserves the close attention of every loyal Canadian. Designed, as he says, "to rally to the defence of the Government," it succeeds in presenting some very just and effective criticism of its military effort.

It is fair to recognize, as Mr. Nicholson does, that ineffective as our present Cabinet has been, the causes are of long standing, and are the responsibility of all our governments since the conclusion of the Great War. The Permanent Force was never properly equipped to be a highly trained professional Army in any modern sense and the N.P.A.M. was starved and crucified. The pacifism which contributed to this situation, while largely induced by

Conscription has been considered only from the angle of political expediency. The writer of this article argues that the rightness of the principle of conscription must be accepted.

Canadian unity, he says, will be cemented by selective conscription.

The old Canadian Corps must not again, through their sons, fight Canada's battles.

The United States shows us the Democratic way.

the meaner types of politician, must be charged to those of us, who, knowing better, took no active steps to combat the tendency.

Mr. Nicholson is correct when he blames the Department of Munitions and Supply for its share in the lag

in our military preparations. A reorganization of this Department, so far stubbornly refused, is an immediate necessity. Even an organizing genius could not hope, singlehanded, to direct efficiently the multiplicity of detail under Mr. Howe's direction.

In the writer's opinion, it is not being traitorous to the principles of democracy to criticize obvious defects in our military effort if constructive alternatives are suggested. It is becoming more and more apparent that the Empire, and that means Canada as well, is in immediate critical danger. At such a time to waste any of our energy on nonessentials is not only stupid, it is wicked. The men, money and materials represented by the Reserve Army, as at present organized, is such a waste. This situation is unaltered if the Reserve Army is called an Army for home defence. Col. Ralston said in the House on April 28, 1941:

"It was reported to us by the reserve units that they found difficulty in getting their men to volunteer for overseas service. Why? Not because of the fact that there was not compulsory mobilization for overseas service, but because of the fact that the men who had enlisted in the reserve units generally speaking were of the type who could not immediately go overseas, who were not medically fit to go overseas, who had enlisted for the purpose of being ready to do their bit in case of an emergency, occupying a place somewhat similar to that occupied by the Home Guard in England; or they were business men who had certain responsibilities in connection with their work and who felt that the time had not come for them to go. That is to say, they were not the rank and file of ordinary young men in these reserve units; many of their men regarded themselves as more or less fulfilling the role taken in England by the Home Guard."

Rob Overseas Army

If this Army is to be used for home defence, it will still be composed, to a great extent, of men not fit to go overseas, and of business men who have certain responsibilities in connection with their work. It will not be highly trained and to the extent that it is equipped, it will be robbing the only effective force we have—the Canadian Army Overseas.

The fallacies in Mr. Nicholson's argument, in the writer's opinion are two. First, the assumption that the introduction of conscription would mean the immediate enrollment of larger numbers of men than could be equipped and trained. Secondly, in considering conscription solely from the point of view of immediate need, he was overlooking the fundamental issue involved. With reference to the first, a plan of selective conscription, applied to all eligible men, not merely those in the twenty-year classes, would more readily secure the required number than any haphazard, high-pressure recruiting campaign.

As to the second, few issues, when stripped of sophistry or the camouflaging effect of irrelevancies, will fail to yield a clean-cut answer to the question, "Is this right or wrong?" Conscription of manpower in defence of national existence is certainly not such an issue. This is even more definitely true in a Democracy. Common responsibility for the general good is implicit in the name. Denial of the fundamental rightness of conscription is a denial of democracy.

As an alternative, the employment of foreign mercenaries, immoral as


that may be, might still be considered a democratic act. To attempt to employ, by cajolery or sentimental appeal, a loyal section of a democratic people for the defence of the others is neither democratic, nor is it right. The cheap cynicism of any nation adopting as a battle cry "God defend the right," when its own defence is based on obvious injustice, cannot be condoned. It is as despicable as the proclamation of an all-out effort when what is intended is a moderate one.

In Canada the rightness of conscription has never been debated. It has merely been examined from the viewpoint of political expediency. While it has been admitted that in a total effort the services of every man should be applied in the most effective way, not the slightest attempt has been made to implement this principle. Witness the futile and unregarded national registration.

Insult to Quebec

At the outbreak of war and before, both of the great political parties were quick to proclaim their abhorrence of conscription. Neither has since dared to suggest that it is not the democratic way. They have oriented themselves with a political compass but, while looking east, have looked no further than Quebec. This may at the time have been good politics, but, in this writer's opinion, it was a gratuitous insult to Quebec. Without conscience, they have taken a stand which they know to be wrong for the sake of political preferment. One Member only, a Veteran and a National Government man, had the courage to demand the right and he was treated with a deluge of subterfuge which ignored the fundamental issue.

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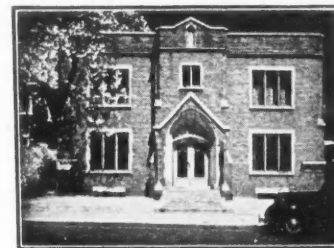
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ious thought to the military situation in Canada. Mr. King was right when he said that the times demand a total effort. Mr. King knows that this can be secured only by a selective process which will most effectively use our total strength. He was wrong when for political reasons he denounced conscription. He will be right if he now reverses his stand. He will also achieve true unity in Canada in place of the fictitious unity he now extols. To suggest, as was done in the House recently, that to propose conscription is to drive a wedge into Canadian unity, makes it more than ever necessary that our so-called unity be examined.

The last great demonstration of unity in Canada was shown during the visit of Their Majesties in 1939. We were then indeed united in loyalty to the Crown. There was then no suggestion that Quebec was less ready than Ontario and British Columbia to pay homage. It was not lip service. It came from the heart. Today we have no such unity. Mr. King smugly points to his huge ma-

jority in the House as evidence of a united people. Seventy-five per cent of the Members were elected by fifty-four per cent of the popular vote. That was before Dunquerque, before France crumpled up. That was before the soporific effect of over twenty years of pacifism had worn off. That was before Canadians realized that they were being deluded by official propaganda.

The fifty-four per cent would not today vote for a Prime Minister who must be prodded into action. His strength is in the weakness of the Opposition. He holds Quebec in thrall not because that province is disloyal, as Colonel Ralston's reference to conscription would suggest, but simply because it is inarticulate. A group of politicians, vocal beyond all conscience, is its voice but they do not speak the language of the habitant. Leadership at Ottawa would change all that. Canada, like a convoy, is conforming to the speed of the slowest ship. An order from the flagship, "Full speed ahead!" would drive every last keel in un-

ison. Conscription is not a wedge to split unity. It will provide the democratic unity we have never known in this war.

So much for conscription and unity, but what of the effect of the present policy. In 1914 we had voluntary service. Conscription came so late that it had no effect on our armed forces. The Canadian Corps was made up of men, civilians for the most part, who did not count the personal cost when Canada and the Empire were at stake. They were men who gave up jobs, businesses and professions to fight for the country. They knew that those who stayed behind were waxing rich. Sixty thousand of them did not return. Thousands more were disabled permanently. Many went away as boys, and, returning as men, could not fit in.

Veterans Good Citizens

No class has been steadier, none better citizens, than the Veterans of the Great War. They have made no selfish demands. They have stood firmly for order and decency. That they have not stood together has been their weakness. The discipline of the war years has survived to this day. They were admittedly the cream of Canadians during the Great War and they are not less so now. What utter folly then it is, what waste of human material to ask these men and their sons once more to rally to our defence. The voluntary system of enlistment is doing just this.

The writer defies the politicians who prate against conscription to prove that seventy-five per cent at the least of the strength of the Active Army today is not composed of ex-service men and their sons. Polls have shown that eighty per cent of units investigated are so constituted. What will the future of this country be if we permit it to be drained of its best blood? Modern tendencies in democratic countries have been enervating enough without this added folly which would give discipline, the right of every man, only to that part of our people to whom some discipline remains. The future well-being of our people is of more consequence than the future well-being of any political party. It is to the latter that politicians look when they pull long faces and rant against conscription.

The U.S. Example

If example is needed let us look to the United States, an examination which should bring no pain to Mr. King. He might well include in his general admiration of our great neighbor to the south some appreciation of their adoption, in truly democratic fashion, of selective conscription. It is being widely and justly applied although that country is not yet actively engaged in war. It was applied at a time when their people had no thought of actual fighting. It was accepted without pro-

test. It did not cause disunity. Unity was achieved, and Mr. King might well take note, by leadership. Mr. Roosevelt has in his Cabinet two outstanding Republicans in Mr. Knox and Mr. Stimson. After a bitterly fought election campaign, the defeated candidate came strongly to the aid of his President.

Mr. King will achieve leadership and unity when he does what he knows to be right without thought to his political fortunes. He will get the support he badly needs when he makes loyalty to Canada and the Empire, not to himself, the only

consideration. He will get a total military effort only when he abolishes all the wasteful, unrealistic clap-trap about home defence and proclaims, what he knows to be true, that home defence can only be attained by meeting the enemy overseas.

It is for Mr. King to say whether he is willing to risk everything for the sake of the future of the Liberal Party, or whether, by the adoption of conscription now, he is prepared to give Canada a chance to save herself as a democracy and not a slave state.

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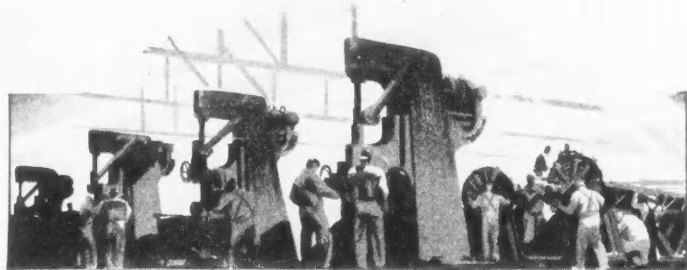
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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Can the West Help the War?

(Part 1)

BY H. DYSON CARTER

ON APRIL 15, Mr. Gardiner told western farmers: "There is no use sugaring the pill by trying to convince you we are trying to do something for you. We are trying to do something for Canada and for Britain and for the democratic way of living."

The same day Mr. Bracken said: "The agricultural viewpoint will have to be represented at the peace table . . . world trade should be re-established on a basis that will permit the sale of our wheat in future years."

These two statements express clearly the attitude of mind known as the Western Problem. All over the country two ideas go hand in hand. First: the West cannot do anything to help win Canada's war, except to shut up. Second: when the East has won the war, there'll be a world wheat market, then the West can cash in.

Apart from moral aspects, in the light of what is being done in Europe and the United States both these extremes of pessimism and optimism are unjustified. Western Canada, one of the greatest solar energy power plants in the inhabited world can certainly play an important part in winning the war. At the same time the prairies can abandon right now any fond hopes of post-war wheat profits. Wheat is not going to be worth talking about in the future, but a great many other farm products are.

The West and Research

The real Western Problem can properly be stated thus: How can the West help the war effort? How can the West re-establish itself as the great wealth producing area of Canada? *How, and how long from the immediate now?*

Tell the farmer on the prairie that scientific research holds the answer to these questions and the response is a very noisy horse-laugh. The West has had plenty of research. We have found out how to save wheat from frost and rust, how to grow it farther north than there is any sense in growing grain, how to improve the yield of oats, barley, corn and the rest. Research, in a word, has shown the farmer how to raise more and better things he can't sell at a profit.

Until two or three years ago, ninety-five cents out of every dollar spent on federal and regional agriculture research in the United States was thrown away. This is an authoritative American estimate. In our own West the figure is closer to ninety-nine cents. The agricultural achievements of our laboratories, in spite of brilliant research, add up to zero cash value.

Right now world agriculture is emerging from its Middle Ages. The industrial revolution has at last caught up with the farmer. It was supposed to have arrived with the tractor. But it didn't. Mass production farming was still farming. The present revolutionary changes in agriculture are based on a new concept of farming.

According to this view, farm production must be regarded as industrial production. Farm plans, farm work and farm sales become industrial problems. The farmer is raised from the level of peasant or ruined Dollar Wheat king up to the position of an industrial producer.

This miracle, we hasten to assure, is not being brought about by "research" as Canada has known it. The agricultural revolution now well underway in some countries is a result of the pioneer farm spirit that forever has led strong men to grow useful things from the soil, without regard for the difficulties of where, what or how. In this new pioneering, science has been called in to do a job. So has industry. But the farmer remains key man.

The result is very well worth examination by Canada at war. Because we have been content to read about the agricultural revolution with an attitude of "Ain't science wonder-

ful!" our West has already lost large orders that are going to South America. Tremendous opportunities for now and the future are being heeded by nobody.

Does it mean anything to Canada that five hundred thousand acres of farm products are now used in the manufacture of every million automobiles? Does it mean anything that all those acres are outside of our country?

The future of the West is neither black with gloom nor rosy with World Market promises. Also in error is the view that the agricultural revolution is a mere sideline business of making products out of waste hog swill or wheat straw. The truth is that industry as well as farming is being revolutionized.

What the West needs to wake up to now is this: not only are the farms

tion can help the war effort and provide the basis for national post-war reconstruction.

Let's look south of the border. In the Deep South a few years back, cotton was like wheat. The world market had collapsed. The southern farmer lived on subsidies and federal regrets. Besides, the South was traditionally conservative, content with ruin as long as it had a soft accent, too shiftless to think. Then something began to happen.

New Uses for Products

A new kind of farm research sprung up. Independent of government money, small laboratories staffed by men with ideas and faith tackled cotton as an industrial problem. The story of what they started has been told before. They found out how to use cotton in building roads, how to make thousands of products out of cottonseed oil. Now they found a way to make paper out of cotton, and building materials out of cotton and cheap wood. While this was going on, business men and bankrupt peanut growers started other projects. Instead of squandering vast sums on trade missions to roam the world looking for peanut markets that were gone, these men invested a few thousands in research. The net result was countless modern products made from peanut plastics. And lately a new insulating board derived from peanut shells.

Moving northward we find the soybean. A growing portion of the Ford car is now made from soybean products. Hundreds of thousands of farmers are growing soybeans in the States, making cash from their crops. These crops are grown to exact industrial specifications, are bought before they are grown, and their growers are independent of market prices.

From these beginnings cotton, peanuts and soybeans the industrialization of American agriculture got its start. It's now far past the testing stage. Washington has just completed the fourth giant Regional Laboratory, entirely divorced from

regular Agricultural Department facilities. Meanwhile Western Canada has slumbered.

Since the war started, this slumber has become alarmingly profound. Now the West has an excuse to crawl in and hide for the duration. "There isn't any money."

The bankrupt South started with peanuts. Literally and financially with peanuts. Are the Prairies dead? And the pioneers too? We don't think so. The West could get up on its feet again without even pulling on Ottawa's apron strings. Farmer, Business Man and Scientist can do the lifting. In another article we'll see how.

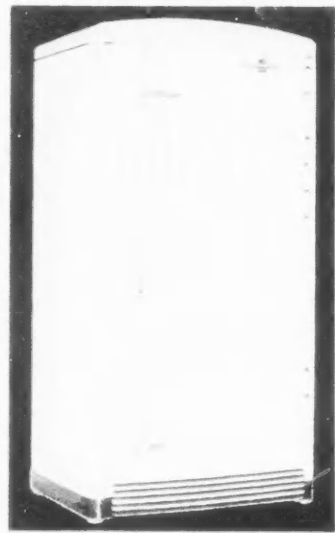


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going to industry but industries are coming to the farm! Either our prairies participate in this transformation or else. Along one road lies a new kind of rural prosperity. We are going to consider that here. What lies in the other direction is too painfully evident in Mr. Gardiner's words.

The New Revolution

First, we draw attention to the latest report of Mr. Roosevelt's "Temporary National Economic Committee", which makes a long story out of the discovery that industry is now centralized beyond reason. Concentrated production is uneconomic. It is greatly hampering the American defence effort. Regardless of concentrated ownership, industry's plants are going to fan out all over the country from now on. Of course this move was predicted years ago by brain-trusters of both the extreme right and left.

Where are the industries going? Inevitably some will seek waterways, power and so on. But some of the biggest are going farmwards in the States. This means in Canada that our three economically destitute prairie provinces can now for the first time realize their dream of industrialization coupled with large scale farming.

And here a warning. There is nothing inevitable about this revolution. We can take it or leave it. It is already started in the United States. But it will never be forced on Western Canada. Our West can go right on growing grain and grouches. By waiting until "after the war" (as if this war is going to be turned off like a tap!) the West will increasingly hold back the national war effort. In five years the damage will be permanent, any victory will be a Western defeat and a long hard headache for the whole nation.

The alternative is for Western Canada to participate immediately in the agricultural revolution of the Western Hemisphere. Not only after the war, but now. The ruination of the West cannot possibly help Canada's war. Agricultural industrializa-

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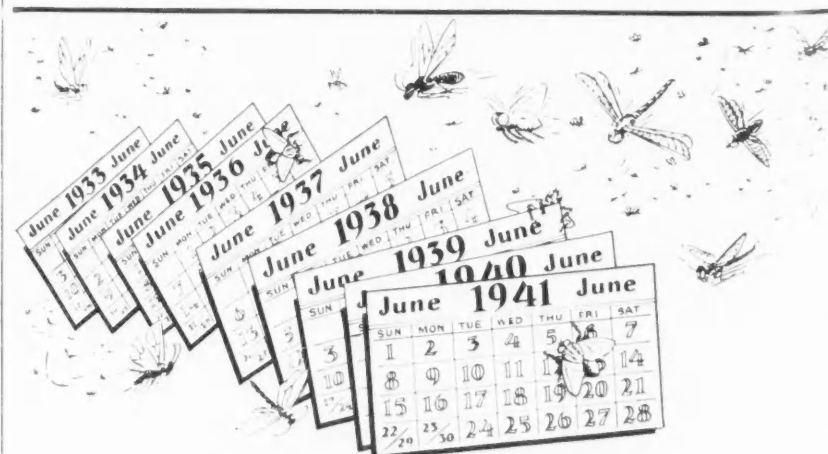


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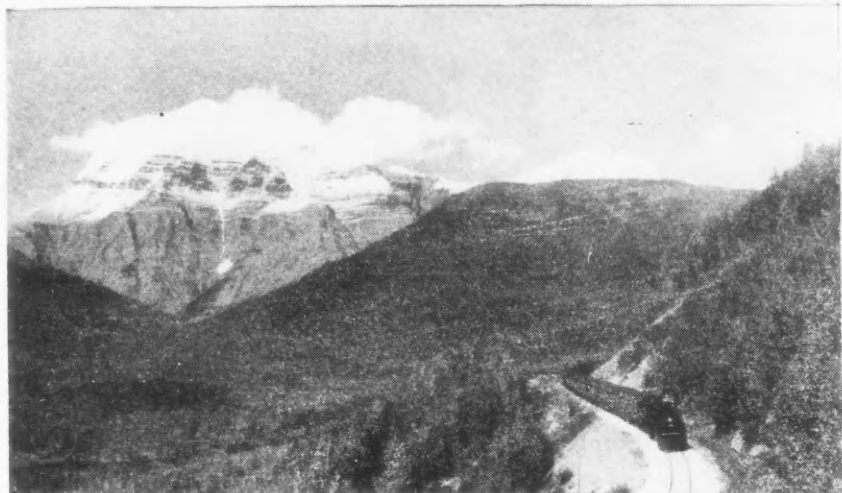
PA 186

HERE'S TO CANADA, by Dorothy Duncan. Musson. \$3.00.

ALTHOUGH this book is intended primarily for readers in the United States I think that it might be read with profit and entertainment by every Canadian who cares for this country. Dorothy Duncan is an American who is married to a Canadian; she sees us steadily, and although she does not see us whole, she sees more than most of us manage to see for ourselves. Her praise and her evidences of affection are sweet to hear; her criticism is shrewd and badly needed.

We are not a self-critical people;

many of us still have the frontiersman's notion that criticism is a form of disloyalty, regardless of the fact that it often springs from deep patriotism and a loyalty to what is highest and best in ourselves. Dorothy Duncan, being a Canadian



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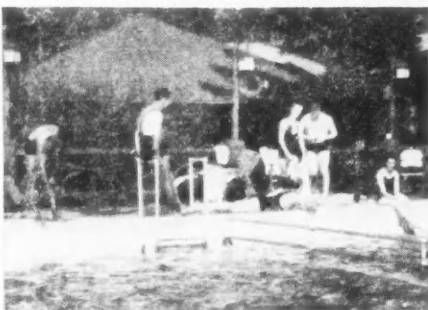


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Are We Really Fascinating?

by adoption, does not share our mistrust of criticism. When she says of Toronto: "Nobody really likes Toronto except the people who have lived in it a long time, and they don't like any place else. It is smug, self-righteous and sober, an overgrown suburb where the law of behavior is patterned on a neighbor's opinion" ... she does Toronto a service. Her strictures on our other Babylons and Zeniths are equally pointed; she merely shares the wonder of many of us that a country so magnificent as Canada can produce the cities that it does. Her explanation also as to why we have no native literature which any other country cares to read is one which any intelligent Canadian could have given if he were not muzzled by a mistaken idea of loyalty.

This author deals with the provinces one by one, and is probably more successful in her handling of the Maritimes and Ontario than in

other cases. Like so many writers, she is beglamed by Quebec because it seems foreign to her; to how many North Americans Montreal appears as the Bagdad of the West! Can it be that if we Torontonians spoke French our smugness and provinciality would be less apparent? Of the West she has less to say that is gossip and controversial.

There are errors of fact in the book. Some tooth-gnashing, I am sure, will result from her advice to visiting Americans to buy furs from "Robert Simpson, Ltd., Toronto, including the College Street Branch." But the book is written with great goodwill and several flashes of insight, and I hope that Americans and Canadians in great numbers will read it. The author almost succeeds in making us seem a romantic and fascinating people, and if we shared her belief Canada might develop some of the dashing, adventurous spirit which she so badly needs.

Physician to Head-Hunters

A YANKEE DOCTOR IN PARADISE, by S. M. Lambert. McClelland & Stewart. \$3.75.

IT is a pleasure to be able to recommend this book to readers of every sort; it is one of the best books about life as a physician that I have ever read. When it arrived at this office I picked it up to see what kind of book it was, and did not lay it down again until I had read every word. I did not read it for the style, which is blunt without being either plain or simple, but for the enthralling story it told of life as a doctor in the Tropics.

Books by doctors are rarely mediocre. They are either admirable or dreary. Such works as Cushing's *Life of Osler* or Heiser's *American Doctor's Odyssey* belong to the first category, and so does this book; to the latter belong all those wearisome accounts of human pruning, draining and medicine-bottle hoodoo which fall from the press every year.

Since 1918 Dr. Lambert has been working among the natives in New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, the Fiji Islands and all the islands that

lie about them, doing his best to stamp out the curses of the native population—yaws and hookworm. The former is a disease akin to syphilis; the latter a disease of the blood and bowels caused by uncleanly disposal of bodily waste. It takes a man with courage and devotion to spend twenty years inspecting the faeces of savages, and dosing them with nasty boluses which they do not want.

Fortunately Dr. Lambert has a first-rate sense of humour, and his wife, of whom he speaks with affection all through his book, seems to have been a woman of iron. I think the best passages in the book are those in which the doctor describes his mastering of the pidgin English in which he addressed the natives, lecturing them on health. These are the words in which he described his employer, John D. Rockefeller: "Master belonga me him make im altogether kerosene, him make im altogether benzine. Now he old feller. He got im plenty too much belong money. Money belong him allesame dirt..." What could be more expressive?

On Being Planned Against

BY B. K. SANDWELL

"HITLER'S 'NEW ORDER' IN EUROPE" by Paul Einzig. Macmillan. \$2.50.

PEOPLE who like the idea of planning are too ready to assume that all planning is planning "for" the benefit of everybody. I particularly like the title of the fourth chapter of Mr. Einzig's book, which is, "On Planning and Being Planned Against." For the truth of the matter is that the Germans are excellent at planning, and that all their plans are "against" somebody, and usually against everybody who has not the good fortune to be a German. A measure of international planning is almost certainly desirable. Certainly it was the absence of anything bearing the slightest resemblance to it that made possible the collapse of the system of unorganized liberal capitalism in 1931. But such planning, if it is to be healthy, must be co-operative rather than dictatorial; it must be arrived at by agreement among equals rather than by imposition from a superior with unlimited power.

Few Canadian readers, I suspect, are aware of the full allurements of the "New Order" as set forth by Nazi propagandists; for Nazi propaganda, even when it has not been deliberately suppressed by our censorship, has naturally received little prominence in the Canadian press. Yet it is an enormous advantage to know what the enemy is offering and

therefore to be able to argue against it, and Dr. Einzig's book aims at providing all the necessary information for both these purposes. The essential element of the New Order is the possession by Germany of military dominance over the whole of Europe, including exclusive control of all plants for the manufacture of munitions of war. Backed by this ineluctable power, the New Order aims at reducing the standard of living of all Europe, and eventually of the whole world, simply to improve that of the Master Race, the Germans.

Disney Again

BABY WEEMS, by Joe Grant and Dick Huemer. McClelland & Stewart. \$1.35.

THIS delightful satire on child prodigies is prepared by two of Walt Disney's assistants and is a perfect picture-book for adults. Baby Weems, the hero of the piece, first startles his nurse at the age of two days when he replies to her well-intentioned comment, "My, but you're a quiet little fellow," with the logical, but unexpected retort, "There really isn't anything to talk about, is there?"

The book has an excellent preface by Robert Benchley in which he explains that, whatever you may have heard to the contrary, he is not Baby Weems.

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By Florence Jaffray Harviman

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DIRECTION VERNON G. CARDY

THE BOOKSHELF

Survey of Italian Letters

A LITERARY HISTORY OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, by Joseph Spencer Kennard. Macmillan. \$5.50.

IN THIS book Mr. Kennard traces the course of Italian literature from the year 1000 to the present day. The work will hardly satisfy scholars, for the whole of this discussion is compressed into 419 pages, and thus the consideration of many important matters is necessarily brief and general; the book should become extremely useful to the reader who is not a specialist, however, for that very reason.

The book is written in brief chapters, some of which provide historical background for the literary discussion, while others consider groups of authors and attempt to put them in proper historical perspective. Certain authors and their works are treated more in detail and several chapters are given up to them. This method has its advantages, and to some extent makes up for the lack of an index in the book, though this omission is always an irksome one in a volume of this kind. Mr. Kennard's critical method is strikingly uneven.

He can write in a most lucid and illuminating manner about the Commedia dell'Arte in one chapter and yet be confused and rambling in his discussion of Goldoni; what he has to say about Dante is refreshingly clear to readers who have wrestled with complex reckonings of that poet's worth, and yet he is tentative and too nice when he writes of Gabriele d'Annunzio. It is plain that Mr. Kennard knows what he thinks on all occasions, but he is not always successful in making his meaning clear to his readers.

Naturally we want to know what Mr. Kennard thinks about literature in Italy at present and his opinion, when we get to it, is scarcely satisfactory. Of Fascism he says: "It has perfected the organization and discipline of the people until the country has been given a unity and a cohesion never before attained. Italy has become an instrument of power in international affairs. Sacrifice of other values has been made, but one must hope that this is only a temporary phenomenon." We hope so too.

Who Won in 1812?

BY I. M. OWEN

MY BLOOD AND MY TREASURE, by Mary Schumann. Longmans, Green. \$3.00.

I WISH that Canada and the United States would set up an international commission of historians and historical novelists to decide who, for literary purposes, did win the War of 1812. Actually, of course, it was a draw, and stands as a splendid proof of the saying

that a lasting peace comes only when there is no victory. But it would be less confusing for readers if historical novelists, who must have a victory, would agree to give it consistently to one side or the other.

Anyway, in *My Blood and My Treasure* Miss Schumann sets out to describe how the war was won by Oliver Perry of the United States Navy on Lake Erie. I say 'sets out to' advisedly, for she actually does a lot of other things, which, in my opinion, she shouldn't do. She has a perfect right to a sub-plot, naturally; but when the sub-plot takes up so much more space than the main one, and is only connected to it by the relationship of its hero to Perry, and his presence (most improbably) at Perry's justly famous victory, the reader may feel that he is being unfairly treated.

There are several other things I did not like about this novel. The story is slow in getting under way and Miss Schumann should prevent the intrusion of irrelevant characters, who contribute much to the confusion and nothing to the entertainment; she should also try to get rid of her jerky style, which consists of a series of simple sentences walled off from each other by impassable full-stops. This style serves her well in the account of the naval engagement, which is splendidly done but nowhere else.

For the Young

BY AMYAS PILGARLIC

BY FAR the best of the children's books that I have read lately is *I Go By Sea, I Go By Land*, by P. L. Travers (McClelland & Stewart, \$2.50). It is the diary of a little girl called Sabrina who, with her brother James, is sent to an aunt in America to be out of the way of the Blitzkrieg. It is written with an unusual and delicate understanding of a child's feelings under such circumstances, and at times it is deeply moving. I recommend it highly for all children up to twelve years old. . . . Excellent also is *Peter and Cynthia* by Etta Baldwin Oldham (Longmans, Green, \$2.50) which is a first-rate tale of adventure in the days of Charles II. and is a handsome and well-illustrated book as well. Both boys and girls will enjoy it. . . . Less exciting is *Peter and Cynthia* by Grace Irwin (Longmans, Green, \$2.50) which is about the adventures of the Abbott family who are typical Americans and live in a suburb. For children who have not the imagination to want to be pirates (which is

a legitimate and even laudable ambition in the young) this should be the very thing. . . . *The Young Patriots* by Marjorie Hayes (Longmans, Green, \$2.50) has pirates in it too, as well as a good deal of history, for it is a story of a little girl who was rather intimately mixed up in the American Revolution; very good reading for any intelligent girl between eight and twelve.

Jack Van Coevering offers *A-Hiking We Will Go* for all children and young people who are interested in nature study; his book is handsomely illustrated with photographs. It is published by Longmans, Green and costs \$3.00. For younger chil-

dren the same firm produce *Every Child's Pet Book* at \$2.00; it gives information about ten pets which a child may keep in a city. These range from canaries to baby alligators, and on paper they all look amusing and easy to feed. Longmans, Green also publish *Through The Ant Hill* by Amelia Brookes at \$2.00. It appears to derive greatly from *Alice In Wonderland*, though children may not care about this; the title gives you a clue to the nature of the story. Careful parents will tell their young that 'ant' and 'aunt' are not pronounced the same way, even if some of Miss Brookes' humor suggests that they are.

The General Gets His Orders



MY DAD, THE GENERAL, is a man of few words and strong determination. "When you get into trouble," he says grimly, "face the enemy and fight it out." And here he is — praising, for my benefit, the merits of a good strong, old-fashioned *purge*.



BUT I, TOO, had something to say about that. "You and your pitched battles with constipation! Did it ever occur to you there's a better way than dosing yourself? Why not find and correct the cause of the trouble? Come down to breakfast; I want to show you something."

"IS THAT AN ORDER?" he asked, with a smile. "The order of the day," I replied; "a crisp, toasty breakfast cereal, KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN. If your trouble is the kind that's due to lack of proper 'bulk' in the diet, ALL-BRAN will really correct the cause of it. But you should eat it every day and drink plenty of water. And remember, ALL-BRAN doesn't work like purgatives. It takes time."



"SAY!" SAYS DAD. "Why didn't you tell me it tastes so good? If a breakfast food as delicious as this can rout my troubles, you deserve a citation. How's this?" he asked, kissing me. Now he's as enthusiastic about KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN as you'll be if you've been bothered by this common kind of constipation.

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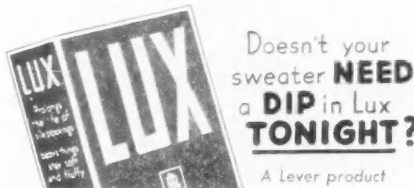
Here's how to keep woolens
dainty — new-looking

Wool picks up perspiration odor very quickly, and nothing threatens your daintiness more surely than a sweater worn for days.

Don't take this risk. Dip woolens in LUX frequently. LUX prevents perspiration odor, keeps wool fluffy and soft, protects the color and fit of your knitted things far longer. Be dainty with safety! Wash your woolies lots more often in LUX.



1. Whip up rich suds with fast-dissolving Lux and lukewarm water.
2. Squeeze garment gently through suds. Do not stretch or twist.
3. Pin into shape and dry flat away from heat.



WORLD OF WOMEN

Along the Bypaths in Bytown

BY KATHLEEN STRANGE

THOUGH I was not lucky enough to have been born an old Ottawa, still it has always been my boast that I got here no later than the Stein Song era, back in the days when Standish Hall was just a simple beer garden and before they had gone sophisticated with Marcelle and the bar downstairs. Things had changed a good deal, of course, since the days described by old-timers in the Sunday Supplement when bears were a common sight on Ottawa streets, and in my day a bear could not hibernate quietly in a Rockcliffe garden without a good deal of emotion on the part of local intellectuals who wanted to do all the hibernating themselves.

In some ways, though, the city has happily not changed, and it is this unchanged façade that I love. I remember the first time I saw Ottawa, driving in along the canal sleepy and shining with reflections of the black willows. "What a serene and peaceful place," I thought. (Actually it is a fantastic place with many an unknown turning not always serene.)

The most beautiful country in the world lies all around it, and if you walk out along the driveway to Rockcliffe you will come upon the

any brown sugar in it. So we bought six gallons from him, most of which I took down to friends in the States. A porter in the Detroit station said, "Lady, I don't want to be personal, but that's the heaviest Carroll. Behind the barracks there is a road that leads to Beechwood Cemetery, a fascinating place where there are gravestones of many generations, and the past blows up like mist in your face. Soughings from a dim beech and unremembered voices stir the air. . . . In the northeast corner of the cemetery there are some woods of young beech and maple trees and beyond them you come to the wire fence that separates you from a monastery garden where monks dressed all in white wool robes complete with rosary and red fezzes stand hoeing their garden in the height of the mosquito season. This sight always intrigues me, and I stand with my face pressed to the fence, but feeble gestures cannot distract either the holy men or the mosquitoes from the serious side of life, and in the end I push off feeling definitely inferior in the face of such stern purpose.

THE market is a favorite haunt of housewives like me. In the winter it is a gloomy place with the carcasses of little white rabbits and pigeons hanging in front of all the stores; but in the summer it is very gay, and you can shop for hours without exhausting the different varieties of corn (all cannily called Golden Bantam by the farmers). The market is the scene of my annual defeat in the pickling struggle, but each year I am buoyed up by the hope that this time I can beat the game. Every year we do up thirty quarts of beautiful tomato juice, and every year it ferments by Christmastime. Those light-hearted labels the manufacturers of tomato juice paste on their bottles don't mean a thing—those labels announcing that their recipe consists of just a little alum, benzoate of soda, potassium permanganate, etc., and all very pure. I've tried all the chemicals mentioned besides a lot of others I thought of myself, and the stuff still goes bad before Christmas. Pickling is one of the vanishing women's rights that Mme. Casgrain should look to, as it is being constantly undermined by the insidious breakfast-table propaganda of husbands who point out casually that canned goods seem to be getting cheaper.

IN THE spring the absorbing activity on the market is maple sugar; and one year I had a maid who was so absorbed in research on pure maple syrup that she went all over the market for two days asking for maple syrup with brown sugar in it, as she preferred it that way. Each farmer broke down and admitted that his syrup had brown sugar added, until finally one old man said he was sorry he didn't have



Ann Gethen in a Paquin model of white crepe trimmed with jewelled flowers. High bodice is accentuated by dolman sleeves, a slender waist.

liquor I ever carried,—do you mind telling me what kind it is?"

Just across the square from the market but worlds apart, is the Chateau, Ottawa's catch-all for party life. Beyond the Chateau the green roofs of the Parliament Buildings loom up, a strange but familiar skyline against the river. Impressive and secure they look with turrets like castles yet behind the Parliament Buildings you may come upon that little figure of sorrow in our own country, the man who sits every day in the park, his shoes tied with grocery string.



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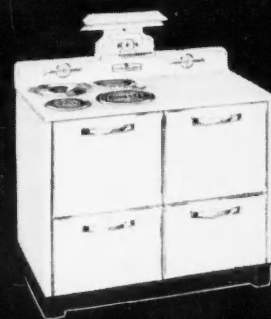
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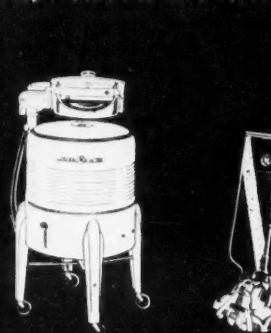
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WORLD OF WOMEN

Diplomacy On Dress Parade

BY LUCIE WALKER-LEIGH



Dolores wears one of Norman Hartnell's outstanding creations—a rose moire dress with sequins, a regal black velvet cape rose moire lined.



Rosemary Chance, model for Digby Morton, shows a patchwork jacket as gay as Joseph's coat of many colors, with a large handbag to match.

Buenos Aires, Argentina

UNDER the patronage of Lady Ovey, wife of the British Ambassador to Argentina the London Fashions Collection shown in Buenos Aires has been an unqualified success. The instantaneous and enthusiastic reception accorded by the local dressmakers, the trade and society to the dress embassy quite surprised even the most optimistic observers. We who worked in the background amidst the photographs, the telephones, the propaganda material, ironing boards, packing cases and what have you, had gazed with some misgiving on the clothes when unpacked. Hung in lifeless rows on the stands our unanimous forecast was a pleasant and sympathetic audience, with plenty of criticism alongside from ultra fashion-conscious Argentine women.

As a language buffer, or rather interpreter, between the Customs officials and Mr. W. H. Young, who was in charge of the shows in Argentina and Uruguay, I saw the first box unpacked at the Alvear Palace Hotel, and the first things to emerge were

three slightly battered hats out of a lead-lined case. Their long and perilous journey through the Battle of the Atlantic and over the calmer waters lapping the American coasts had not left them unscathed. But nobody would have guessed it when they finally appeared on parade. Furthermore hats whatever their shape or size do carry on a more or less independent existence, but what are clothes without the woman? As worn by dramatic Dolores, goddess-like Anne Gethen and lovely Vivien Bowden to cite the three outstanding successes of the show—the transformation of lifeless garments into glamorous gowns was complete.

The Long View

The history of the collection goes back to the fall of France, when it was believed that beautiful clothes were a thing of the past, and certainly no one would bother about such luxuries for the duration. However the British took a much longer and broader view. It was realized that the fashion trade had acquired an unquestioned status as a national export industry, and manufacturers of materials were invited to cooperate in producing the right fabrics to express the designers' ideas.

Thus it was that bombs notwithstanding, tweeds, wools, flannels, rayons, satins, jerseys, linens and cottons were made in endless varieties of texture and color. To the French genius was added a "je ne sais quoi" of British talent.

Cottons have had an honored place in this particular collection, and it was very often difficult to believe that these elegant models had been made up in such inexpensive materials. The tailored cotton suits which Queen Elizabeth had liked so much when shown at Buckingham Palace were equally popular in Buenos Aires.

The general lines of all the dresses were trim and straight, although much latitude and originality was evident in the evening gowns. A charming Spanish touch was introduced into a perfectly divine evening dress of white spotted muslin with two black lace flounces on its wide spreading skirt, its black lace cape, the hood of which was caught with a flower above the forehead.

This very representative collection sent to Argentina was duplicated in Brazil, and the former is also being shown in Montevideo, Uruguay. It was noticed that the little afternoon frock so much worn in South America was not much seen, and there was some surprise expressed that next summer's models are being shown so far ahead and at the beginning of the South American winter season when women go in for very smart

silk and woollen dresses and superb furs.

Without doubt the outstanding personal success of the show was achieved by Dolores Stephenson, who models for Norman Hartnell. She bears a striking resemblance to Dolores del Rio and it was extremely difficult to convince anyone that she really was English and spoke no Spanish at all. Slender and graceful, Dolores showed her clothes so triumphantly and with such evident gusto that she literally bewitched all the onlookers. She possesses a most "simpática" personality as well, and her popularity has been immense.

Ann Veronica Gethen, Paquin's mannequin, possibly is the classical beauty of the party, and the familiar term glamor surrounded her like a visible aura.

Personal Successes

Miss Rosemary Chance, Lord Willington's niece, is a very lovely English woman, and her somewhat remote blonde beauty and distant manner were completely vitalized when one saw her hugging her little humble dresser affectionately after she had asked Miss Chance for an autographed photo. One of the most charming aspects of the whole show was the instant feeling of camaraderie established between the mannequins who spoke no Spanish and their dressers who spoke no English. The little seamstresses who ironed and mended and handed the clothes and accessories to their new temporary mistresses simply adored their lovely "Inglesas" whom each one possessively termed "mi chica".

Altogether seven displays were given at the Alvear Palace Hotel before the collection moved on to Montevideo, Uruguay. The whole party is to return to Buenos Aires to give three more "popular" shows. The last of these is to be held at "Les Ambassadeurs" which seats over 4000 people. At the date of writing all tickets have already been sold—a fortnight in advance.

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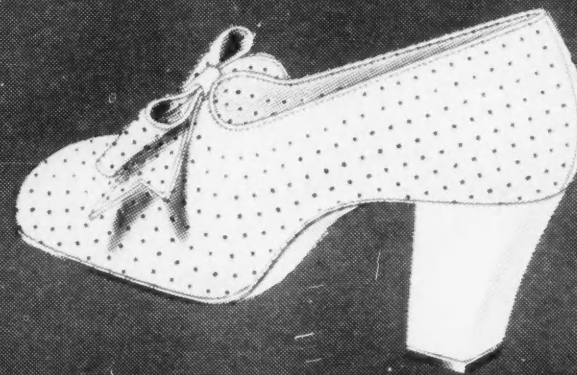


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Our Newest Radio Program

WHEN the C.B.C. program "Harpichords and Strings" went on the air at 8.30 p.m. on Easter Monday, few people in the Dominion-wide audience realized that they were listening to something never heard on this continent before. For the first time, the music of 16th, 17th and 18th century composers was being played as written, by a small string orchestra and two harpsichords.

The program was announced for six consecutive Mondays but no one connected with it knew whether it

BY GWETHALYN GRAHAM

would be a success and whether anyone would listen or not. The great majority of music lovers all over the world are accustomed to getting their Bach, Mozart, Handel and Haydn in blasts from an orchestra with a hundred or more instruments, and to hearing concertos written for harpsichord performed on a grand piano. Much of the music of these three centuries they never hear at all, for it is seldom played. How would the public react to what was

at once both a very new and a very old idea? This was music of the simplest and purest, music that anyone could understand, re-emerging after a long burial, not in New York, Boston or Chicago, where most innovations in radio programs originate, but in Toronto.

Whether or not they knew the difference between a harpsichord and a set of virginals, when the series began, however, enough people have since shown an interest in the programs to justify a seventh broadcast and a unique experiment has got well under way. Up to the present time, Canada and Canadian radio have produced little music that has not been done and done better somewhere else; now, for almost the first time, Canadian listeners can tune in on a Canadian station and hear a program which has no rival anywhere.

THE story of the program called "Harpichords and Strings" is crazily interwoven with Nazism, the war in Spain, the occupation of Austria, two great private schools in Toronto, and the musical faith of a dozen or so Toronto musicians, headed by the conductor of the orchestra, Ettore Mazzoleni. All these factors and people had to play their respective parts before such a program became possible.

From 1600 until towards the end of the 18th century, which takes in most of our music before Beethoven, instrumental works were usually scored for a small orchestra including a harpsichord, which was treated like any other instrument, except that until about 1750 the part was not written out and the player had to invent his own accompaniment. The degree of success or failure of his performance depended on his ingenuity, although he was no more prominent than any other member of the orchestra. When the work was a concerto for harpsichord and orchestra, a second instrument was added. During the past century, however, the harpsichord has practically vanished, and almost all the compositions especially written for it are played on a piano.

All this has irritated musicians at various times and in various countries, but you can count the number of first-rate harpsichordists in the world on two hands, and until Greta Kraus and Arnold Walter arrived, Canada could not boast of one. The harpsichord is a difficult and appallingly expensive instrument, very hard to obtain at the present time; of the two used on the C.B.C. program, one was brought all the way from Vienna by Miss Kraus, and the other, which Dr. Walter uses, is the gift of Lady Eaton to the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

BOTH harpsichord players were born in Austria, both are refugees from Hitler, and both are teaching music in Toronto schools. Miss Kraus at Haverhill College and Dr. Walter at Upper Canada. They met for the first time in Toronto two years ago when Miss Kraus first came, having escaped from Vienna to Paris, from Paris to London and finally to Canada. Dr. Walter's movements during the past ten years take in half the map of Europe and trace fairly accurately the spread of Nazism through Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Spain and the Balearic Islands. From what amounted to virtual prison on the island of Majorca after the outbreak of the Spanish war, he was rescued, along with the other remaining foreign residents, by a British destroyer and landed in France, from which he managed to make his way to England and from there across the Atlantic to Upper Canada.

THE idea behind the program started before the last war in Central Europe, spread to England, and then got no further. Until very recently, the American and Canadian cult of the colossal extended even to music—an orchestra of a hundred players was somehow more worth listening to than an orchestra of twenty-five; a choir of five hundred voices was somehow more ef-



Ettore Mazzoleni, Greta Kraus and Arnold Walter are seen here with a part of the orchestra performing Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 5.

fective than a choir of thirty. Probably the all-time high in musical idiocy was reached a year or so ago in the mid-western States when some energetic people organized a concert of a hundred grand pianos. As a result of all this, trios and quartets have had a hard time making a living, and the small orchestra of a dozen players or so has all but vanished, along with the harpsichord. There are still a few small struggling groups here and there, but so far as the average listener is concerned, there is nothing between a quartet, occasionally augmented by a piano, and a symphony.

Instead of compressing it, the work of the pre-Beethoven composers is blown up and over-developed to five times its proper scope and volume; all sorts of instruments which the composer either left out on purpose or (like the piano) had never heard of are added, and a great deal of the essential quality, of the beauty, delicacy and fine detail is lost in a tremendous outpouring of sound. The harpsichord blends with strings in a way which the piano with its heavier, rounder tone has never succeeded in doing. Nobody wants contemporary composers to go back to writing for the harpsichord—although some, like de Falla, have done it—but at least there is something to be said for using the harpsichord in music which was written for it, and for the theory that more people would like Bach, Handel and Mozart if they could hear the music in its original, far less confusing form.

THE basic group on the program consists of Director Ettore Mazzoleni, whose faith, tireless effort and musicianship are largely responsible for the success and quality of the performances, five violins, two violas, two cellos, a double bass and two harpsichords. Wind instruments are added when they are needed. The soloists, if you can call them that, vary from week to week according to the program when the 5th Brandenburg Concerto was performed, the leading parts fell to one of the violinists, one of the harpsichord players, and a flautist. Canada's newest orchestra hasn't even got a name as yet, but is simply known by the name of their radio program. Besides giving the radio public something they have never had before, the musicians hope that

their idea of playing the music of three great musical centuries as it was written will spread. Almost any city or town is big enough to support an orchestra of ten or twelve players, even if it cannot afford a hundred.

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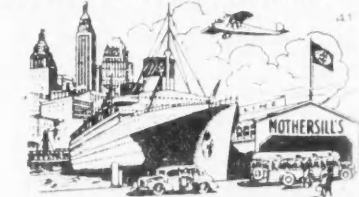
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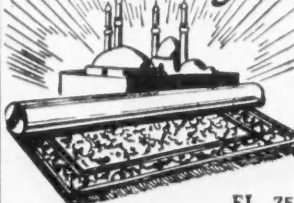


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THE DRESSING TABLE

Speaking Of Operations

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IT'S difficult to say who suffers most—the patient who is going through a siege of hospital convalescence, or the patients' friends who want to Do Something but are completely baffled after the conventional bouquet of flowers has been sent.

The bouquet of flowers, we might add, is very important and must not be overlooked, or the patient's "special" will suffer an indirect loss of face among the other nurses. Any one who has done time in a hospital knows that the estimate of the patient's popularity and importance depends on the number of long green florists' boxes that arrive for her.

But what of the small trifles one can bring or send to amuse or interest? Here are some suggestions to mull over:

Several lengths of pastel ribbon to tie about her hair.

One or more of the newest shades of nail polish to experiment with during the frequent manicures she'll be giving herself. There's nothing like the practically limitless leisure of a hospital stay to get the fingernails into shape.

Cologne's better than perfume because it's lighter and more refreshing. Give her a brand-new one that she hasn't tried before. "Heaven Sent" is one of the newies.

Bath mits made of pink terrycloth and filled with a mixture of soap and perfumed herbs will help to relieve the griminess of hospital bathing.

She won't use it in the hospital, but a bottle of liquid sun-glo will help her to dream about the time when she's "out of here at last" and losing her hospital pallor in the sun.

A small specially arranged flower bouquet—which arrives in a bowl or vase—will keep the floral situation in hand. A single fresh flower, wired on a clasp so it can be worn in her hair, won't be amiss either.

And we have it on the authority of Robertson Davies, our Literary Editor, that the following books are entertaining and quite lacking in the griminess of most contemporary writing: "My Dear Bella," by Arthur Kober (Macmillan) . . . "Cheerfulness Breaks In," by Angela Thirkell (Mussell) . . . "Whistle Stop," by Maritta Wolff (Macmillan).

Head Changes

In her next picture watch for Greta Garbo's new hair-do: soft curls, very short and close to the head, only an inch and a half below the nape of her neck, and ears exposed. It's inspired by a Botticelli painting, so they tell us.

And on the social front, Brenda Frazier will wear her hair parted in the centre with the shorter ends turned up and under, with a few soft curls at the sides of her forehead.

Sounds like the final deathknell of the page-boy bob, girls.

Spring's Fragrance

Well, well, well, what could be nicer? Just as the last lilac bush has bloomed its head off in a final burst of extravagant color and fragrance, along comes an announcement from the Richard Hudnut people of a new perfume called guess Spring Lilac. Either, it is one of those strange coincidences or a piece of the most calculating strategy. Whichever of the two it may be, the announcement arrives at a moment when, with the scent of the real thing still something more than just a memory, our resistance to anything lilac is practically nil. What's more, the perfume pervades a whole series of toiletries: toilet water, cologne, dusting powder and talcum.

Fruity

Did you know that in Scandinavian mythology, the gods had a miraculous apple tree whose fruit they ate when ever they felt themselves growing

old? The Rubinstein people, very sensibly we think, don't commit themselves on its miraculous effects, but they do think that a swish of the new Apple Red lipstick across the lips results in something almost as satisfactory to the spirits. Apple Red is Helene Rubinstein's first new lip-

stick shade in over a year, for she believes in only a handful of true "classics" blended to Canadian complexions. And here it is, ladies. Step right up and see this bright and clear new true red, and note how well it highlights the new navy blues and flower-print dresses. It matches up with a rouge and nailgroom, too, for all-round effectiveness.



There's something about a sailor and his uniform—as the people responsible for the fashions are the last to deny. And so they give the summer's styles all sorts of sea-going touches. Here they've ventured more boldly in this dress which unmistakably is of naval inspiration. It's of navy silk with stripings of white on collar and cuffs. The sailor vestee of red and white striped jersey may not conform strictly to naval regulations, but who is there to say it is not effective?

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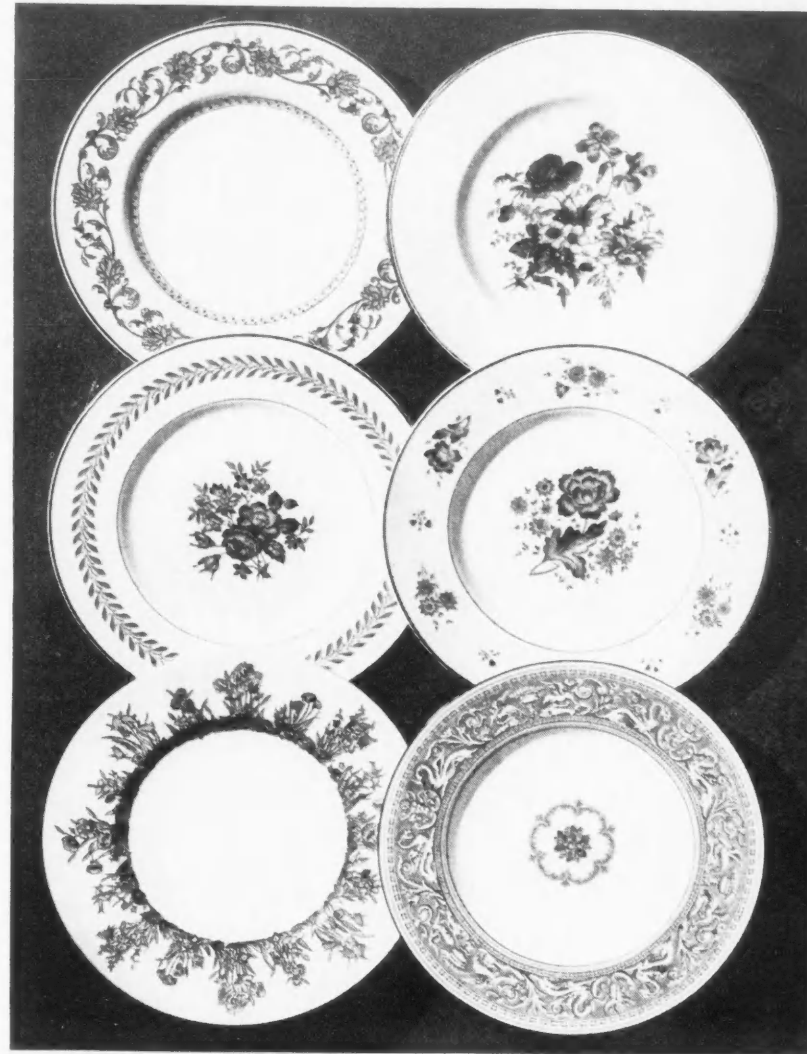
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WEDGWOOD

AT THE THEATRE

Mr. Shaw and the Tongue of Shakespeare and Milton

BY ROBERTSON DAVIES

THERE is a popular superstition to the effect that Bernard Shaw never allows a word or a line of his plays to be changed in production; it is true that in the contracts which he makes there is a clause to this effect. But not even Mr. Shaw can control what happens once the actors are upon the stage, and in those productions in which the Swan of the Liffey has not been able to take a hand himself the text is usually uttered in a more or less mangled form. This is a pity, for Shaw writes better English than any other playwright save Shakespeare, and the most satisfactory way of saying a speech by either of these dramatists is in the exact words of the text. Actors do not appear to believe this, but it is true.

It is true also that actors of more than common ability are needed to act the plays of Shaw and Shakespeare. They are the most snobbish of playwrights. However iconoclastic the doctrine which he puts forward may be, actors in Shavian plays must possess a consequence of form, a distinction of manner, and a virtuosity of speech which are to be found only among the aristocracy of the craft. So demanding are the plays of Shakespeare that actors who lack the capacity and the technique to act his plays well have invented a formula for doing so, and the ham Shakespearean, with his meaningless gestures, his hollow voice and his air of mild inebriety, is a figure of farce. The ham Shavian is still in the womb of time, but the period of

gestation is almost over. The plays of Bernard Shaw can only be presented satisfactorily by exceptionally gifted actors who know their lines.

There are some excellent actors in the presentation of *Pygmalion* at the Royal Alexandra this week. Miss Ruth Chatterton, as Eliza Doolittle, played on Monday night with great charm and skill, but her performance was considerably hampered by the number of muffed cues which she was given and by the fact that she was rarely on the stage with anyone who carried as many guns as herself. Alice John and Arthur Jarrett, as Mrs. Higgins and Doolittle, were the only other members of the cast who could have given her any appreciable help, but they too found themselves in difficulties with their fellow actors most of the time. I shall say no more on this subject, for it is a clear example of the unfairness of judging a play on a first-night performance, and doubtless by the time you read this criticism many of the rough places in the production will have been smoothed out. But it is also a fact that the public pays its money on Monday night just as it does at other times, and any hint that

the actors are still rehearsing is uncomplimentary to them. *Pygmalion* is the first in a series of summer productions to which we all look forward with pleasure, and we want them to be as good as possible.

Miss Chatterton was particularly good in the Tea Party Scene, which is quite as good a scene in its way as the Screen Scene in *The School For Scandal* and will undoubtedly become as great a show-piece for actresses. Her account of the last illness and death of her aunt, and of her suspicion that the old girl had been done in, was the high spot of the play. Mr. Barry Thomson, as Higgins, the professor of phonetics, was not happily cast. It is possible to think of a number of leading roles for which Mr. Thomson would be the very man, but Higgins is not one of them. He lacked the weight for the part and he did not speak well enough to be credible as a teacher of phonetics. Leslie Austin, in the ungrateful part of Colonel Pickering, was equally ill at ease.

It is never wise to monkey with Shaw's intention. He states definite-

ly in his epilogue to this play that Eliza does not love Higgins, and that she does not marry him. Why, then, did Miss Chatterton, by means of an interpolated line, give us to understand that the opposite was true? When will actors learn that Shaw knows best about his own plays?

Let no one think that this is an ill-natured notice, calculated to keep you away from the current *Pygmalion*. Go, by all means, and you will have a most enjoyable evening. But when actors attempt the highest plays, they bring upon themselves the most exacting criticism. As is so often the case in productions of Shaw, the real hero at the Royal this week is the author, and he gives you a wonderful time.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Mascagni

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

PIETRO MASCAGNI, now nearing 80, must sometimes repine because the world at large regards him merely as the composer of a single opera; his first and one of his briefest, *Cavalleria Rusticana*. Even in Italy, where his other works are known he was long since overshadowed by men like Puccini, Respighi and Casella. The music of his second opera *Friend Fritz*, founded on a gentle idyl by Eckmann-Chatrion was more refined and beautiful. In one episode of his Japanese opera *Iris*, known as "Hymn to the Sun," he rose to magnificent heights. But these and other works are forgotten, while the hot, emotional music of *Cavalleria* goes on forever. Its continued popularity was demonstrated last week, at Variety Arena, when a performance in English by the Toronto Opera Guild in co-operation with the Proms Orchestra stirred an audience of over 5000.

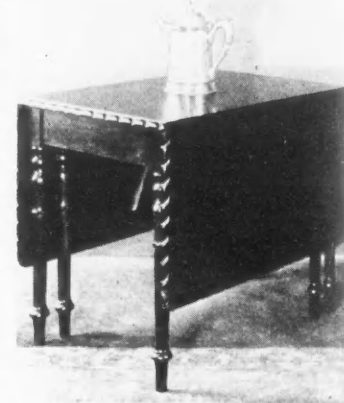
Mascagni, though he must resent neglect, may be grateful to *Cavalleria*, because it lifted him from extreme poverty to life-long security. The story of his sudden leap to fame is in itself a romance. A native of Leghorn, he was in 1890 filling the post of municipal conductor and organist at a tiny salary in the small Sicilian town of Cerignola. He was thus familiar with the locale and atmosphere of Verga's tale *Rustic Chivalry* when he decided to set it to music, and compete for a prize offered for a new opera by a celebrated publisher, Sozegno of Rome.

When it was announced that he had won he could hardly believe it. When informed that his presence was required for rehearsal at the Constantini in Rome he had not sufficient funds to buy a railway ticket, and he had to borrow. At rehearsals everyone ignored him, but he did not mind because he was a young man in a dream. After the first night he could literally claim "The world is mine." One of the first to recognize him in other countries was the august Queen Victoria who loved melody and all her life kept in touch with musical affairs. When later he went to London, she accorded him an audience and presented him with her autographed portrait. This was typical of his international prestige 50 years ago.

Unquestionably Mascagni owed much to the genius of the great actress and gifted singer, Emma Calvé, who made the role of Santuzza, her own, before her immortal achievement in *Carmen*. The original in Italy was Gemma Bellincioni but after Calvé appeared in the first presentation at Paris, Santuzza really came to life. She made the girl a study of abject grief and doglike devotion. Subsequently she used the role for her first appearances in London and New York.

Considering the difficulty of presenting so intense an opera on an

open stage in a vast auditorium the Opera Guild's revival was surprisingly effective. It was exceptional in that never before, had the opera been presented in Canada with an orchestra of equal size and quality; and Mr. Stewart conducted with refinement and intensity. Vocally the interest centred on the beautiful singing of the strains of Santuzza by Doris Gilmour. Though duration of the work does not exceed an hour, vocal demands on the prima donna are as great as in many thrice its length. Her various scenes and arias cover a very wide range of anguish and emotion. Mrs. Gilmour's voice production is always admirable. Her tones were warm, appealing and powerful. Lawrence Power as Turiddu sang with fire, a smoothness and vitality; Freda Fusco was a captivating Lola, and Lloyd Boleyn (Alfio) and Evalene Kelly (Lucia) were excellent. The chorus was adequate in numbers and vocal quality, and sang expressively.



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CORK TIP OR PLAIN

THE FILM PARADE

Nothing to Get Excited About

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

in on one of the solemnest moments of the technical era—the birth of the commercial program. It took place in New Jersey, it seems, and, like most screen accouchements, on a wild night of storm. And out of this there developed eventually the industry as we know it, complete with soap opera, pot-o'-gold programs and that perpetual nuisance, the radio owner in the apartment across the street.

The story itself is pretty lugubrious.

The private life of a radio queen, it appears, is as lonely and heartbroken as the mating calls she puts on the air. Alice Faye, very brooding and bosomy here, is the girl called on to face the mike, evening after evening, with, as she says, "agony written on her heart." The cause of the agony is young John Payne, a truculent pioneer in the radio field. Miss Faye loves him (in

the crystal set days), loses him during the early broadcasting-studio development and gets him back on the evening of the first national hook-up. That's romance and the radio industry in considerably more than a nutshell.

Robert Schmitz, noted French pianist, conducts a Master Class at the Heliconian Club, Toronto, Aug. 25 to 30.



It's been a lax week, with a double bill here and a mild feature there; and even the press agents, active as they are, haven't tried to stir up any false hopes about their products. Or at any rate haven't tried very hard. The second, neglected half of a double program, "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," turned out to be the most entertaining of the lot.

There is always a certain charm about these hospital dramas. Or maybe it's just that a spot diagnosis of aortic aneurism or spinabifida, coming right off the screen, can take your mind temporarily off more pressing dangers. So in between wondering whether Dr. Kildare is going to lose out on his hundred thousand damages suit, you can do some pleasurable worrying about whether the fact that you dropped the gravy boat last week has anything to do with an obscure complication of your neuro-vertebral system. The medical people will probably sniff at all this, but to the lay movie-goer it's pretty impressive.

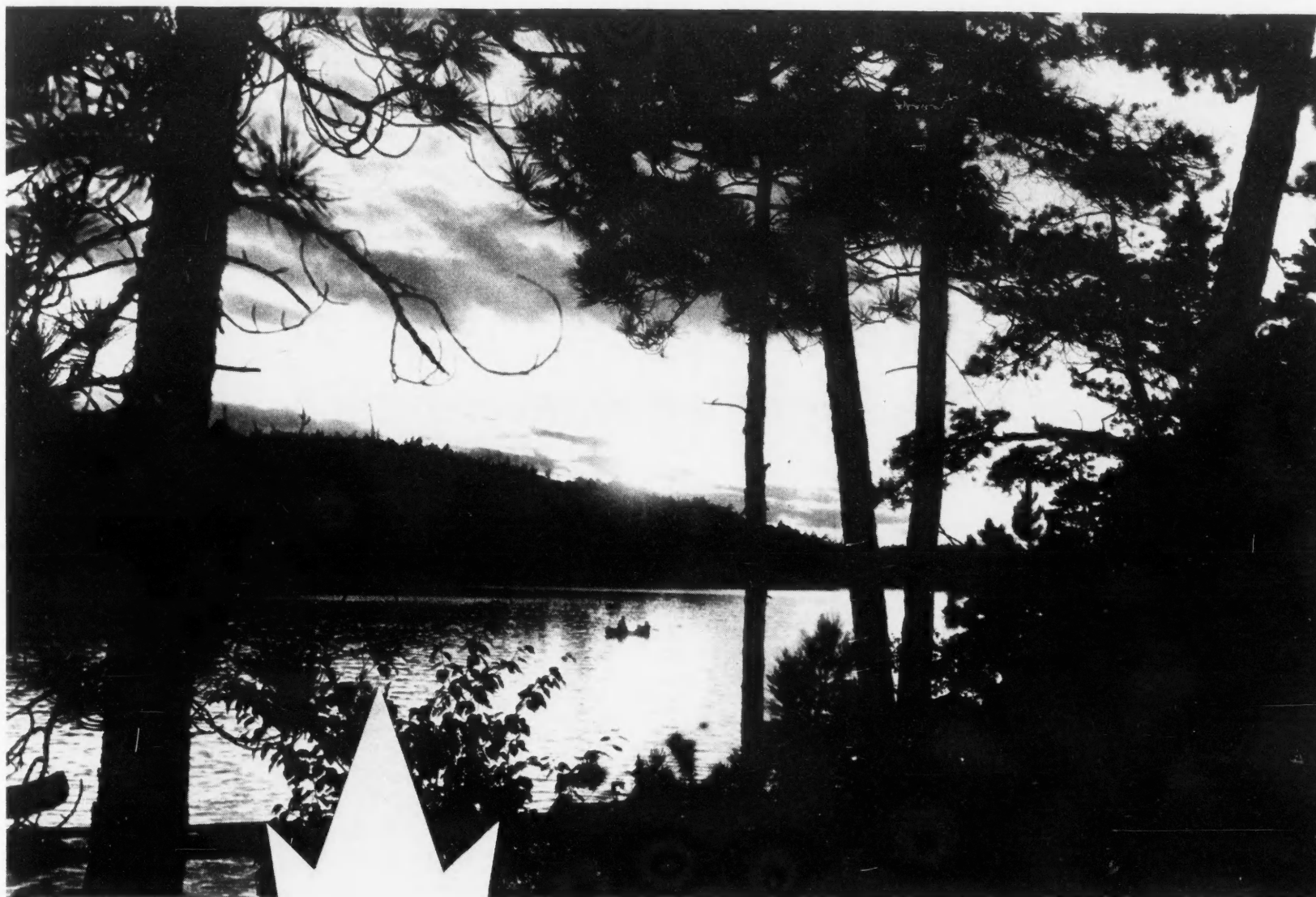
In "The People vs. Dr. Kildare" our hero (Lew Ayres) sews up in less than two minutes the split spleen of a beautiful girl who has just crashed a truck at a crossing. The operation takes place right in the midst of traffic, under the fascinated gaze of a traffic cop, which seemed pretty enterprising even for young Dr. Kildare. The patient is no sooner up and about than she slaps a \$100,000 suit for malpractice on her savior, and that's where the trouble and the diagnosing start. . . For comedy there's a Father's Class in the baby ward, the crusty repartee of Dr. Gillespie (Lionel Barrymore) and the antics of a couple of orderlies and a switchboard blonde. It's all very engrossing and looks authentic enough, at any rate to someone who never gets inside a hospital except on visiting days. It may occur to you however that Dr. Kildare with his talent for damaging publicity would almost certainly have been fired from any ordinary hospital staff years ago.

"POT O' GOLD," which is James Roosevelt's first feature production, is long, loud and fairly lively. The entertainment world is literally turning itself inside out for our amusement these days, and Mr. Roosevelt's piece describes, probably authentically, the problems sponsors face in forcing large sums of prize money on the startled public.

The difficulty any director is up against when he starts making a screen comedy about the doings on the air, is that you can't burlesque the radio. Its own methods, particularly on quiz and prize-money programs, are so peculiar that it is always a jump ahead of its parodists. Something about the frantic behavior of the people in "Pot o' Gold" will surprise you very much. Paulette Goddard, James Stewart, Horace Heidt and his orchestra and Charles Winninger are all involved here, and as promoters and entertainers they will behave in the wildly irrational way that the listening-in public has come to accept as normal and reasonable.

"THE Great American Broadcast" also takes us into the secrets of the entertainment world and lets us

"Where Pines and Maples Grow..."



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Rose Bampton, dramatic soprano, who will sing at the seventh Promenade concert at Varsity Arena, June 12.

A land with the spirit of the great outdoors, a land of trees and hills and waters... Canada. Lucky are we Canadians who can roam this land, basking in its beauty, revelling in its freedom.

Before you begin to plan to enjoy Summer in this land, stop and think. What would it be like here under the Swastika? How far will you go to keep it the way it is now?

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PATRON saints are an admirable but somewhat peculiar institution—peculiar certainly in the mystery that so often surrounds their selection. Why, for instance, should St. George be the patron saint of England? He was not English. He never visited England. He died long before there was an England to visit—before even Hengist and Horsa thought of doing so.

It is not as if England did not possess saints with what seems a much better claim on the rank and honor

of patron. There is St. Augustine, who converted the country and was the first Archbishop of Canterbury. There is Edward the Confessor, not

only a saint but also an English king. There is St. Thomas a'Beckett—for all his holiness, a good tough fighting man of the sort that might be expected to appeal to the English. The meekness of Edward the Confessor may perhaps have been held against him. Meekness is not an English virtue.

But these are things that apparently cannot be argued about. In the Middle Ages nations picked patron saints because they happened to like that particular saint and his ways—or possibly because some eminent ecclesiastic, with a special devotion to the saint, decided to wish him on the whole country.

So we find St. Andrew, the Apostle, chosen as the patron saint of Scotland and Russia—surely rather an odd combination! So also we find a fourth-century Roman soldier and martyr selected especially for the prayers and votive offerings of the English, and as their more or less official spokesman in the courts of Heaven. This at least was the decision of the people in those earlier ages of pious simplicity, when the efficacy of such intercession was more generally accepted than it is now.

Whatever the reasons for the choice, there can be little question that the choice was a good one. St. George is a patron worth having, a saint and a warrior, too. There must last week during the St. George's Day services have been many devout persons who gazed with renewed confidence on the dragon writhing horribly at the end of his avenging spear. They may well have felt that there is a happy omen in such things.

With so many dragons abroad in the world, the old war-cry of "St. George for England!" once more thrills the heart. It was thrilling, too, to see his white standard with the red cross upon it floating from the churches and public buildings of the land. One did not need to be either English or a churchman to feel that it was an expression of the undying spirit of the race.

Brown Rejoins R.A.F.

How quickly time passes! How easily we forget! These decidedly jejune reflections have been aroused by a little newspaper item I noticed the other day. Let me try it on you, friend reader. It may serve as a memory test. The item stated that Sir Arthur Whitten Brown had been given a commission in the R.A.F. for the second time.

Does the name mean anything to you? Not the "Brown" perhaps, or the "Arthur." But "Whitten" that is a little unusual. And the whole combination, "Arthur Whitten Brown" surely there is something familiar about it, something that stirs the memory and makes you feel you will be able to place the name in a moment? Well, perhaps you will. Perhaps you already have. Certainly you ought to be able to do so, for he, with his friend, John Alcock, was the first man to fly the Atlantic non-stop.

They did it in 1919 eight years before young Mr. Lindbergh made his world-famous hop from New York to Paris. And, as time marches on in the history of aviation, eight years is a very wide gap. Their machine, as compared to his, was a primitive affair; but they did the 2,000 miles from Newfoundland to Ireland in just over 16 hours. And, except for one previous Atlantic flight by way of the Azores and Spain, made by an American naval aircraft, they were pioneers. Attempts had been made, but they were the first to succeed non-stop.

Not for a moment would I attempt to pluck one leaf from the laurel crown of Colonel Lindbergh. He may not cut much of a figure as a statesman, but he is a great airman. And there was a superb completeness, a

sort of romantic beauty, about his famous flight that seems to set it apart from all others. At the same time, I cannot help feeling that he has received all the glory rightfully his due—and possibly a good deal more—while Brown and Alcock have been practically forgotten.

Alcock, it is true, was killed not long after their flight. But Brown has continued to live in England, a quiet, unobtrusive man, shunning the limelight, content to get steadily on with his job in Metropolitan Vickers. Now that his country needs him in the R.A.F., he has joined up again, as he did in the last war. Even now he is only 55.

His is an example that Colonel Lindbergh would do well to ponder. It might still save him some painful and humiliating experiences. It might, in fact, send him back to his real work. Too much glory has been bad for him.

Shortage of Tobacco

One of the things that we shall have to learn to do without—certainly to do with very much less of—is tobacco. There is simply not enough to go around. Perhaps the sacrifice will be good for us, but that doesn't make it any more palatable. There are a lot of things the

average man would rather give up than one of his minor vices. And a pipe or a cigarette can be very comforting nowadays.

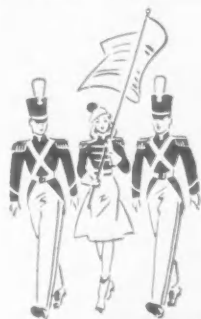
At the beginning of the war we were assured that the reserves of tobacco were sufficient for two and a half years. Normally that should leave still a whole year's supply, but this does not allow for the destruction of supplies and factories by bombing, and for the greatly increased demand—all those men in the fighting services, all those working people who can afford to spend much more on tobacco than they used to, and all the rest of us who are probably smoking more, when we can get it.

Just how much tobacco is left we are not told. So far the Government has restricted withdrawals from bond by only ten per cent. But it may be that the manufacturers themselves are applying a system of rationing. Whatever the reason, I know that you can go to your accustomed tobacconist over and over again, and to the other tobacconists round about, without getting what you want, and without their being able to tell you when you are likely to get it.

I don't mean that they have no tobacco at all. But smokers are a fussy lot, and an unfamiliar tobacco has a way of tasting like a combination of mouldy straw and tea-leaves until you get used to it. And by that time there is probably no more to be had, and you have to try to get used to something else.

In London the tobacconists are cut down to about a third of their pre-war time requirements. Nottingham, the "tobacco city," is said to be even worse off. "No cigarettes" notices are displayed by most of the shops, and a good many of them close for at least a couple of days in the week. So apparently it doesn't help very much to have the cigarettes made at your door. You still have to take your chance when it comes to distribution.

Oh, well, as I remarked before, perhaps it is good for us. Perhaps our nerves and digestions will be all the better for the enforced abstinence. We may even feel purer and nobler. But most of us, I imagine, would rather have a pipe than a halo—a well-filled pipe, that is. What we need more than anything else just now is a new Sir Walter Raleigh to find some more tobacco or a really good substitute for it.



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CONCERNING FOOD

Fair and Much Warmer

BY JANET MARCH

THIS is the time of year when you pant home from the Red Cross hot and tired, and the only food you want is ice cold. The master of the house comes in, so hot he doesn't even speak to you till he's had a shower and is sitting with a long cold drink in his hand—then "We're having cold dinner, I suppose?" he says. We aren't. We are having stew and rice pudding. Tomorrow night there will be iced consommé, Restigouche salmon with salad and chilled crème brûlée, and the thermometer will have fallen to round fifty, and after each course you get up and look for another sweater. This is

the painful sort of thing which happens to housekeepers in the early summer unless they wait till about noon each day and then go marketing. The girls who do this please their customers all right, but the amount of time they spend in the shops in the course of a week is extravagant.

There is, particularly this year, another side to the cold food situation, for good all-cold meals cost money. Jellied consommé can't be watered down like hot, salad in June is expensive—add up the cost of the lettuce, tomatoes, cucumber and salad oil and see where you are as compared to potatoes and carrots—fresh cold salmon is marvellous on a hot night, and so is lobster. But then so is pâté de fois gras and caviar. So many of the economical things you can do with the not so good cuts of meat only work when the dish is hot, for instance, stew, curry, shepherd's pie, and your own particular brand of flavorful hash. Still there are ways to feed the family coolly and economically and one of these is with a meat loaf.

- 1 small onion minced
- Paprika
- English mustard
- 2 tablespoons of chili sauce
- Salt

Pour the milk onto the bread-crumbs and then add the diced chicken, the beaten egg yolks, the vegetables and the seasonings. Turn into a greased baking dish and bake in an oven of about 350 degrees for an hour and a half.

While we are talking about meat loaves you might as well have still another recipe for one with liver in it. This vitamin-conscious age knows a good deal about these remarkable mysteries and one of the places where valuable vitamins live is in liver. What's more they live in the cheaper sorts of liver in just as large quantities as they do in the expensive and delicious calves', so a meat loaf recipe gives you a chance of feeding the family the liver vitamins in the less expensive sorts of liver without getting complaints about toughness. The meat mincer obligingly removes the toughness for you.

Liver and Rice Loaf

- 1½ pounds of liver
- 1 cup of cabbage chopped finely
- 1 onion chopped
- ½ cup of rice
- 1 cup of tomatoes
- 3 tablespoons of fat
- 2 tablespoons of flour
- Salt, pepper

Cook the rice in water until it is soft but not mushy. Sprinkle the liver with the salt and flour and brown in the fat for a few minutes, then take it off and put it through the meat grinder. Cook the onion and the cabbage in the remaining fat for a few minutes and then add the flour and the tomatoes and stir till it thickens slightly. Mix all the ingredients together and put into a greased pan and bake about three quarters of an hour.

As for the salad on a hot night, there has been a distinct return to the simple life. Of course you can take a good deal of the simplicity out of it by going through a lot of rigmarole in the mixing. If you like doing this it's fine. If you don't the cook can do it just as well as you and send the salad in on plates or in its wooden bowl. Certainly a wooden bowl does make the salad taste better. Rub it with a clove of garlic for as long as you have the time. Ten minutes is recommended by some gourmets but that seems a pretty long time. Tear up the lettuce and cress and whatever greenery you are going to put in. If you

Cold Meat Loaf

- 1½ pounds of liver
- 2 tablespoons of chopped onion
- ½ green or red pepper, chopped
- ½ cupful of meat stock
- 1½ cupful of bread crumbs
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup of milk
- 2 tablespoonfuls of bacon fat
- 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley
- Salt, pepper
- Celery salt

Cut the liver in smallish slices and put it through the meat grinder with the parsley, the onion and the pepper, then add the celery salt, the ordinary salt and the pepper. Beat the two eggs and mix them with the stock and the milk and pour on to the bread crumbs. Then add to the meat mixture and, last, add the melted bacon fat. Put in a greased baking dish and oven poach in a moderate oven, about 325 degrees for an hour and a half. If you like your meat loaf soft keep the top covered with wax paper until the meat is nearly cooked and then remove the paper for the last 15 minutes.

Chicken Vegetable Loaf

- 1½ cups of diced chicken
- 1 cup of milk
- 2 egg yolks
- 2 cups of bread crumbs
- 1½ cups of cooked string beans
- 1½ cups of cooked carrots



Recipe for a breakfast party—keep the menu simple, the coffee plentiful. In readiness are a waffle-baker with "makings", omelet, jelly, fruit juice, and steaming hot coffee to cast a pleasant aroma over all.



Unit furniture—modern answer to space problems. The desk can double as a dressing table, bookcases can be expanded or couch lengthened.

must cut be sure not to use a steel knife, unless it is a stainless one, but tearing is better thought of. A mixture of greens makes the best salad there is, so try and have some chickory and water cress and, if you like a little color, slice a few radishes finely and put them in. All this can be done ahead and the bowl put in the refrigerator. The dressing must not be added till just before serving. Probably you have your own ideas about French dressing and they mayn't agree with the March ones, but for the few who have been accustomed to buy their dressing ready-made and who might like to try their hands take 4 tablespoonfuls of olive oil to 1½ of vinegar, and season with salt, pepper, dry English mustard, paprika and a dash of Worcester sauce. Make enough to pour on the salad bowl so that all the leaves will have a film of dressing on them and there will be no extra pool of dressing in the bottom of the bowl. Pour over and mix well with big wooden spoon and fork, and serve at once.

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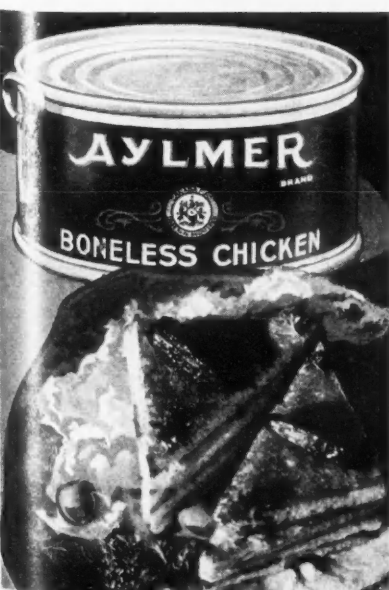


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PORTS OF CALL

An Itinerary for Cruise-Minded Canadians

WITH travel abroad and in the United States restricted by the War and exchange problems, Canadians are seeking in their own country the vacation pleasures which in former years took them far afield.

In this article, we are particularly interested in those Canadians who have been accustomed to spending their vacations on the water. With the largest chain of inland waterways in the world at its front door, Canada offers a wealth of cruises varied enough to satisfy every taste.

To prove this last contention, we

have compiled below a detailed itinerary of cruises, which will cover Canadian inland waters this summer. Readers who desire additional information on any of the listed cruises can obtain it by sending their inquiries to SATURDAY NIGHT'S Travel Editor.

The Cruises

Muskoka Wharf through Muskoka Lakes to Natural Park. Steamship "Sagamo" daily service from June 23. A 2-day cruise. Cost: \$7.75.

Midland to Parry Sound via 30,000 Islands daily except Sunday and Wednesday. A 2-day cruise. Cost: \$7.90.

Owen Sound to Manitoulin Island and return. A week-end cruise on the steamship "Manitoulin," July and August. A 2-day cruise. Cost: \$10.00.

Toronto to Thousand Islands, Prescott and return, Monday, Wednesdays and Saturdays from June 14th to September 13th. Steamship "Kingston." A 2-day cruise. Cost: \$15.00.

Toronto to Montreal and return via Thousand Islands, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. A 3-day cruise with a 5-day limit. Cost: \$25.00. Season limit \$28.25. With hotel accommodation in Montreal for two nights, \$35.00.

Windsor to Midland, Mackinac Island and return. A special cruise on the steamship "Noronic" sailing Monday, June 16th. A 5-day cruise. Cost: \$30.00.

Owen Sound to Sault Ste. Marie and return via Manitoulin Island. Steamship "Manitoulin" sailing Mondays July and August. A 5-day cruise. Cost: \$35.00.

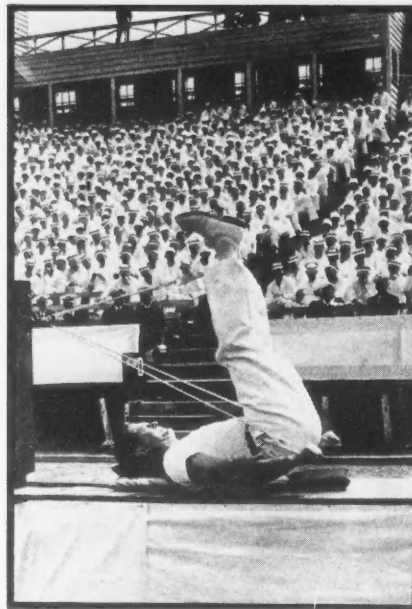
Owen Sound to Fort William and return via Sault Ste. Marie on the steamship "Manitoba" sailing Mondays July and August. A 5-day cruise. Cost: \$40.00.

Montreal to Quebec, Ste. Anne des Monts, on the "North Gaspe," sailing June 3, 17, September 9, 23. \$55.00 July 1, 15, 29, August 12 and 26. cruises. A 5½-day cruise. Cost: \$44.00.

Toronto to Quebec and return via Montreal Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from Toronto. June 14th to September 13th. A 4-day cruise. Cost: \$46.25.

Port McNicoll to Fort William and return on the "Keewatin" and "Assiniboia" sailing every Wednesday and Saturday June 14th to September 13th. A 5-day cruise. Cost: \$51.00.

Montreal to Anticosti Island, a salt water cruise with two days at the famous Chateau Meunier, Prince Edward Island, on the "Fleurus" sailings June 16, 23, 30, and July 7, 14. A 7-day cruise. Cost: \$56.00. Twelve-day cruises from Montreal to Anticosti Island, Gaspe, Shediac, N.B., Summerside and Charlottetown, P.E.I., Pictou, N.S., Cheticamp, C.B.; (Cabot Trail), Saguenay, Levis, and Quebec City, covering the five great scenic features of Eastern Canada in one cruise. July 21, August 2-14-26. Cost: \$95; from



Ex-heavyweight boxing champion of the world Gene Tunney, now a Lieutenant-Commander U.S.N.R., demonstrates a new exercising device to midshipmen at the naval academy, Annapolis.

September 7-19, \$75; from October 2-16-30-November 13, \$68.

Montreal to Quebec and Magdalen Islands on the "North Gaspe," sailing June 9, 23, September 15, 29. A 7-day cruise. Cost: \$56.00. Sailings on July 7, 21, August 4, 18, September 1. Cost: \$70.00.

Sarnia to Duluth and return via Sault Ste. Marie. The "Noronic" and "Hamonic" sailing Tuesdays and Saturdays June 16th to September 5. A 7-day cruise. Cost: \$63.00.

Parry Sound to Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Little Current, Midland, Goderich, Detroit and return. The "Georgian" sailing Mondays July 14 to August 25th. A 7-day cruise. Cost: \$64.50.

Montreal to Saguenay River via Quebec Murray Bay, on the "Richelieu" sailing every Monday June 30th to September 1st. A 6-day cruise. Cost: \$67.50.

Montreal to North shore ports and Newfoundland on the "Gaspesia" sailing June 10, 23, September 2 and 16th. A 12-day cruise. Cost: \$76.00. Sailings on July 8, 22, August 5, 19. Cost: \$95.00.

Montreal to Charlottetown, St. Pierre, St. Johns and Cornerbrook, Newfoundland on the "Eelle Isle" sailing July 9, 23, August 6, 30 and September 3. A 12-day cruise. Cost: \$89.50.

Toronto to Montreal, Quebec, Murray Bay, and Saguenay River, all expense, personally-conducted tours leaving Mondays and Wednesdays June 18th to September 8th. 8-day cruises. Cost: \$95.00.

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BOOK SERVICE

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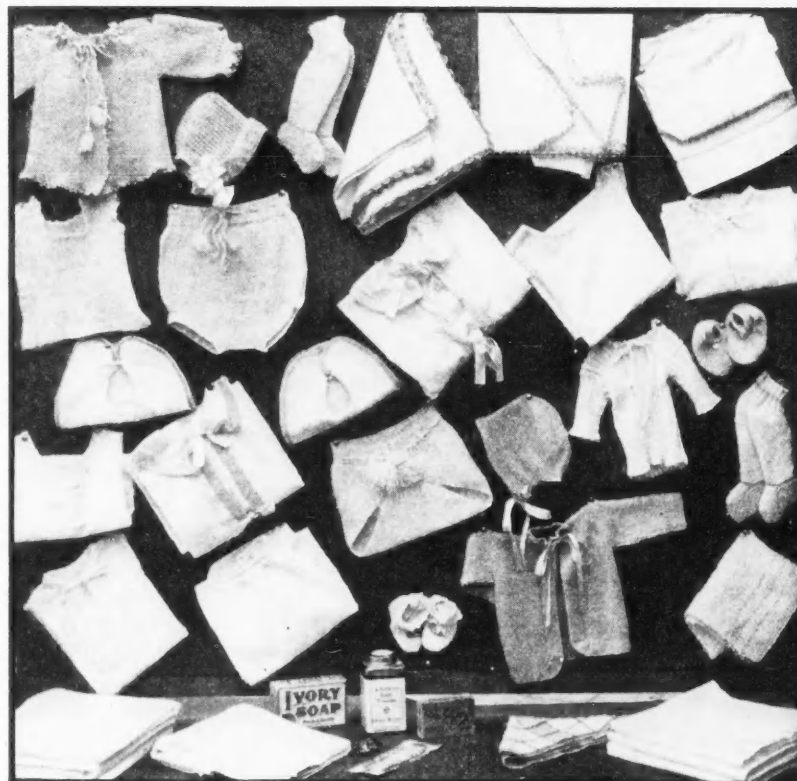
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A sample baby's layette, one of ten such layettes which the Consolidated Press War Service Group has forwarded to England's Blitz victims through the Salvation Army. The Group, which has a thirty-five-girl membership, has sent 292 knitted and 50 sewn garments since it began a year ago.

"THE BACK PAGE"

Two-Fifths of a Degree Above Normal

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

TINKA had been promised a little red iron when the visit to the dentist was over. The understanding that Tinka would get the little iron if she behaved nicely under the electric drill—was implicit, though un-lated. Was this a bribe, Tinka's mother wondered, or was it what the psychologists called the Pleasure-Association method? The psychologists deplored the former but applauded the latter, and in actual practice it was sometimes hard to tell which was which. All the way downtown the problem nagged vaguely at her mind, but in the elevator it suddenly lapsed away and the larger anxiety took its place. Would Tinka behave, or would she threaten to put the dentist in the garbage can and fasten the lid down? This had happened on the last occasion and afterwards the dentist had told Tinka's mother, admiringly, about the little British war guest who had sung "There'll Always Be an England" all the time he was drilling her six year molars.

The wonderful British she thought. And how much easier to take her child's place in the dentist's chair than endure these painful comparisons. She watched Tinka disappear into the inner office and reflected that probably nine-tenths of the spirit of maternal sacrifice hadn't any nobler basis than that.

She lit a cigarette but the cigarette tasted flat and queer and she snubbed it out. Then she sat back and closed her eyes. And suddenly it didn't matter at all. If Tinka misbehaved, if she struggled and screamed, it didn't matter. Even if the dentist screamed it wouldn't matter. There was absolutely nothing she could do about it. A pleasant and unaccountable apathy, infused with warmth, had suddenly taken possession of her mind. For a little while she merely enjoyed it. Then she decided to test it out on a larger issue. What about the Greek evacuation? All week long the trouble in Greece had haunted her, she had followed every position in the shortening line of defence. And now it seemed entirely fantastic and far away. There was nothing she could do about that either. She leaned back with her eyes shut and when she opened them again

there were Tinka and the dentist, both smiling cheerfully.

"I didn't mind the bizzer," Tinka said.

"She says she can open her top jaw wider than her bottom one," the dentist said, "I've been trying to get her to do it."

"And now can I have my little red iron?" Tinka asked.

THERE were two letters and a telephone message waiting on the hall table, but Tinka's mother didn't pay any attention to them. Still in her state of agreeable apathy she went upstairs and took the clinical thermometer out of the bathroom cabinet. Tinka came in a minute later. "Does it say nurnal?" she asked.

"It says two-fifths of a degree above," her mother said happily. "You can go down and tell them I have flu." And she went in her bedroom, kicked off her shoes and lay down, dragging up the comforter.

Two-fifths of a degree. How wonderful that that very slight elevation could set you suddenly outside all the small worries and all the larger chaos of the world. There was nothing anywhere, she reflected, as satisfactory as a slight case of flu. Cold in the head was unsightly and mortifying. Bilious headache was simply an aching desolation. But flu, flu had everything. A kind muffling hand descended suddenly on all your nerve centres, the pleasant chill succeeded the agreeable warmth, every sharp reality was beautifully blurred in a gentle grey indifference. In a world of violence and terror, flu brought

PRAIRIE

HOW could you wrap it up in words

And keep it for remembering . . .
The long green waves of Prairie
With the tumbleweed blowing . . .
blowing . . .

Like tangled skeins of army wool
Under the fences?

And the horses . . .
Standing pressed together
With their manes blowing . . .

Ginger and russet and piebald,
Lean of flank and sharp of hoof . . .
Prairie horses!

Miles and miles of sky
Cleaner than any other sky . . .
Wider than any sky!

How could you wrap it up in words
And keep it for remembering?
And the prairie night
Swooping down like a dark bird
Without any twilight!

Leave it intact . . .
Under a few stars!

MONA GOULD.

corroboration of the earliest and most satisfying of one's childhood discoveries that the safest place in the world was in bed. The bed, she reflected pleasantly, is a little wider, a little longer than a grave, but for the moment just as private and just as secure. Don't come near me, darling, I have a germ.

But was it a germ? she wondered drowsily. And if it wasn't, how silly of the scientists to strain and fret themselves in laboratories, trying to isolate an organism, when flu was obviously caused by a guardian angel with a hypodermic syringe. Nothing less than a supernatural benevolence could so beautifully blot out reality and cancel time. She glanced at the clock and it said a quarter to eight. At exactly a quarter to eight the voice of H. V. Kaltenborn would be heard on the air, politely and regretfully announcing that the Powers of Darkness had taken over the Balkans and Greece. Turn the dial and listen? She had only to stretch out a hand. No, it didn't matter. The Balkans

didn't matter, or Matsuoka or Darlan, or Colonel Lindbergh. A voice floated up gently from another world, the world downstairs. "Don't go near Mummy, darling. She isn't feeling very well." "Not feeling very well?" she reflected contentedly. "I haven't felt so wonderful in weeks."

WHEN she woke up on the morning of the second day the first thing she noticed was that the pattern of the window curtains was extraordinarily detailed and exact. She reached over and picked up the thermometer from the bed-side table. And in a moment Tinka pattered in in her pyjamas. "Darling, you haven't got your slippers on," she said. "And you know how cold the floors are in the morning." Tinka perched on the side of the bed. "Does it say nurnal?" she asked.

"It says exactly ninety eight and two-fifths," Tinka's mother said regretfully and screwed the top back on the thermometer case. The holiday was over.



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Summer Shoes



Summer knocks at your door, luring you into the sunshine . . . and just as Summer arrives comes another shipment of suave, smooth shoe beauties by the skilful master craftsman, Bally! Once more the deft designer scores with new versions of the walled toe, fashioned with finesse from fine quality white buck or "relax" calf, tanned by a process to make it soft. See these travellers from Switzerland at EATON'S. Sizes 4 to 10, widths AAAA to B in the group.



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- (b) Highlife—tie of white relax calf, pair 16.00
- (c) Landes—relax calf tie in white with turf tan or blue, pair 16.00
- (d) Longwy—new "pigeon" last walled toe, in white buck with cerise on black trim; or white with beige on brown, pair 18.75

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EATON'S—College Street, Main Floor

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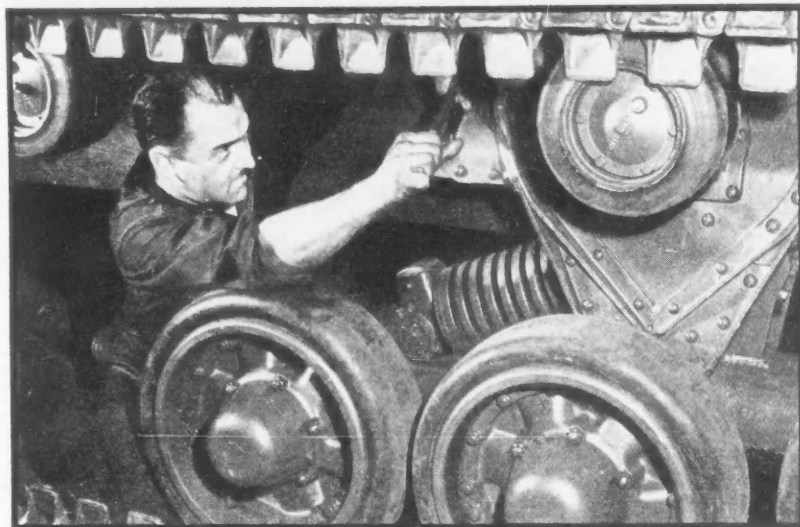
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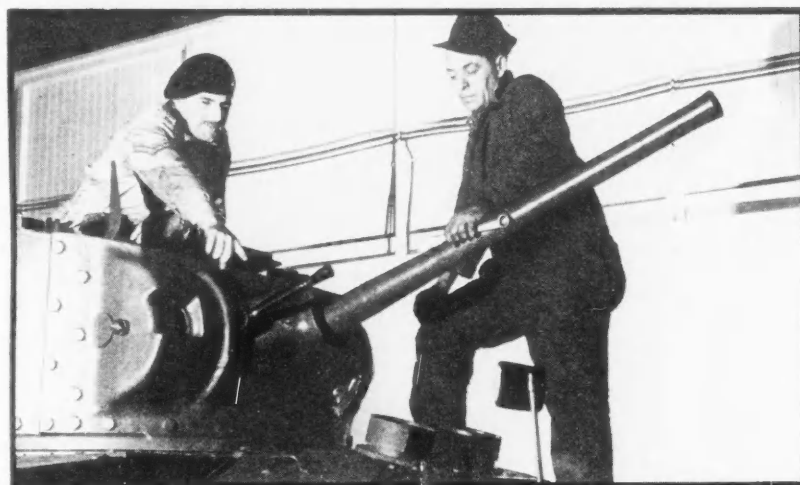
120 miles—through the enchanting, cool, island-dotted waterway along the shores of Georgian Bay, to Parry Sound—and return. Leaves Midland every day except Sunday or Wednesday at 2:00 p.m., Standard Time—arrives at Parry Sound 8:30 p.m. Return trip leaves Parry Sound 6:00 a.m., and arrives at Midland after lunch. Fare, meals, and sleeping accommodation all for \$7.95. Don't miss it this year. Write, wire or phone your reservations to

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Production, Thrift, Are National Essentials



Last week, after a year and nine months of war, Canada's first tank rolled off the assembly line at the C.P.R. Angus shops in Montreal. On hand to see it make its debut was Minister of Munitions Howe, Defence Minister Ralston and Sir Clive Baillieu, head of the British Purchasing Commission in the United States. Said C.P.R. vice-president Coleman to the Minister of Munitions: "I deliver to you the answer to your prayer." Said Mr. Howe: "Golly, here she comes!" Above: a workman puts the finishing touches on the caterpillar tread of the tank.



Corporal Colin Stirton of the Tank Corps perches atop the infantry assault tank and talks shop with a worker in the Angus Shops. Although censorship has clamped down on exact details, the tank is about 25 tons in weight, travels around 20 miles per hour, is 18 feet long and 7 feet high. A Canadian-designed machine, built to British specifications, it is powered with an American-made engine and transmission. Armament which was used is being made in Canada but has not yet reached the production stage. Production of this cruiser type tank is continuing apace.



With the camouflage paint on it not yet dry, the tank is examined by, left to right, Minister of Munitions and Supply Howe, Brigadier K. Stuart, D.S.O., M.C., Vice-Chief of the General Staff, and Minister of National Defence J. L. Ralston. Under Diesel power, the tank has a cruising range of two hours and requires a gallon of crude oil to drive it two miles. Light cruiser tanks are being made at the Montreal Locomotive Works. This heavy tank rolled off the assembly line just less than a year after Parliament had been told that tanks could not be manufactured in Canada.

TWO postulates for the prosecution of this war have been set forth officially and also in the mind of the average citizen. The first is that we should all work for the greatest economic production. The second is that as much as possible of the output should be for the direct purposes of the war. The first is being attained with reasonable success. But we are failing in the second objective, if the available evidence is read aright.

There are so many proofs of general business activity that they scarcely need be quoted. Industrial production in recent months has been no less than 40 per cent ahead of the immediate pre-war years. This is a physical index, compiled from actual tonnages and other quantities of goods. The gain must be viewed as a satisfactory part of a war program.

Agricultural and other primary industries have not moved so rapidly, since obviously we can neither consume nor market much more food than we did before the war. In fact we rather want to live plainly, so that as many people as possible can turn out implements of war. Consequently the total output hardly measures up to that of the industrial classification.

The national income, valued in dol-

BY W. A. McKAGUE

To prosecute the war most effectively, we have to produce as much as possible, and divert the greatest possible amount of the output to the direct purposes of the war.

The evidence quoted in this article shows that a reasonable growth in output is being achieved, but that normal consumption is growing apace. In other words, the second essential, namely thrift, is lacking, for reasons that are herewith indicated.

lars and therefore slightly inflated by the rise in prices which has already taken place, is now about 25 per cent over the pre-war years. Nearly all of our transportation and factory equipment is more actively in use than for many years back. Employment is at a high record.

This industrial progress has been achieved through the stimulus of government buying. The incomes of the people are being taxed, and their savings gathered up, to go right back into business, in the heaviest pro-

gram of public finance in our entire history. In normal times it would rest with private enterprise to find attractive opportunities for business expansion, and they seldom obtain such a flood tide as can be developed by a governmental program which, in the emergency of war, takes no thought of the future.

Our progress in respect to this second objective is less easy to appraise. It is one thing to know that we are speeding on our way, and another thing to find out whether we are approaching our goal. The government has been rather sparing in respect to specific information, and perhaps for legitimate reasons. Light ships of war are sliding down the ways, gun carriers move along the assembly lines, and shells come through the steel works, in large volumes, while Canadian output of other essential war equipment has been expanded to a very wide degree. Whether the total is commensurate with the effort or cost, and creditable to Canada as a warring nation, is another matter, and unfortunately one of a controversial nature.

Instead of pursuing it on the basis of the very limited direct information, let us approach it from an entirely different angle, attempting to see if the savings in our normal consumption are enough to make pos-

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Unemployment Insurance

BY P. M. RICHARDS

ON THE first of next month Canada's new national unemployment insurance scheme comes into effect. Some 2,100,000 Canadian workers earning less than \$2,000 a year will then begin making insurance payments of from 12 to 36 cents a week, their employers will contribute 21 to 27 cents for each insured worker, and the employee-employer total will be increased by a grant of one-fifth from the Government.

The main provisions are these. Insured workers who become unemployed will be entitled to receive benefits ranging from \$4.08 to \$14.40 per week if they have made not less than 30 weekly or 180 daily contributions within two years. No benefit is payable during the first nine days of unemployment. Thereafter, a worker may draw one benefit payment for every five contributions made in the previous five years, less one payment for every three benefit payments received in the previous three years.

Contributions and benefits are graded in wage-groups. The amount of daily or weekly benefit is 34 times the average daily or weekly worker's contribution for insured persons without dependents, and 40 times the average contribution for persons with certain classes of dependents. Disqualifications for benefit include loss of work due to misconduct, incapacity, or a labor dispute in which the worker is directly involved; and unwillingness to accept suitable employment. There will be courts of referees (set up by the Unemployment Insurance Commission) to handle claims, and a National Employment Service with regional divisions and local offices. Loans may be granted to workers travelling to places where work has been found.

Many Workers Not Covered

An important feature is that application of the scheme is limited to workers whose employment is of a regular, stabilized nature, excepted employments including agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fishing, lumbering and logging, hunting and trapping, transportation by water and air, stevedoring, domestic service, nurses, teachers, the fighting services, policemen, agents working on commission, etc.

These exceptions, while necessary (at least at the outset), nevertheless provide one of the several grounds for criticism of the scheme. This is that application of the Act is, broadly speaking, limited to workers who, because of the relative stability of their employment, tend to have the least prospect of needing and benefiting from unemployment insurance. Despite this fact, the cost of administering

the scheme, estimated at \$4,700,000 for 1941 alone, and altogether likely to increase, is to be borne by the Government, which means by the general taxpayers, who, of course, include the workers in the excepted occupations.

A much more serious objection is that the Government does not, it is understood, intend to set aside the receipts from the scheme against the day when benefits will have to be paid but will, instead, use the receipts to meet current governmental expenses. The cost of unemployment insurance will be paid out of current revenues when the claims arise. But a period in which there are many demands for unemployment insurance benefits must also, it would seem, be a period in which governmental revenues are down, since the governing factor in both cases is the general level of business activity, which almost certainly will fall sharply when the war ends.

No Fund for Benefits

The total amount of unemployment insurance contributions from employers and employees is estimated at around \$50,000,000 per year. This means more than \$4,000,000 of extra revenue for the Government each month. This is certainly a very useful addition to the Government's resources for the war program, but, no less certainly, the Government and the taxpayers are going to find it highly unpleasant to have sizable unemployment insurance claims coming up after the war with no reserves to meet them.

Presumably there will be few demands for benefits during the war, but there may be many immediately after it, when war orders have ceased and returned soldiers are displacing temporary job-fillers. The "assets" in the Unemployment Insurance Fund will then be Government bonds, and to transform these into money the Government will have to tax the public, including the employees and employers who have already paid for unemployment insurance.

To be really sound and financially secure, an unemployment insurance scheme would have to be based on certain fundamental actuarial principles, requiring that benefits paid be in strict ratio to the contributions made to the fund, to which end it would be necessary to establish within reasonable limits a normal rate of unemployment. Actually there is no normal rate of unemployment, and if there were, there is no reason to suppose it would obtain in the period following the war. This suggests that Canada's new unemployment insurance scheme is likely to have trouble enough, without the addition of the liability referred to above.



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sible a really large output of war goods. It is obvious that whatever we have added to our gross production during the war, and also whatever economies we have effected in our normal consumption, can and should now take form in war goods. The 40 per cent gain in industrial production is not a guide because, as already mentioned, it is built up from only a part of our economic life. The national income is a more comprehensive picture. It is now at the rate of about \$5,000 millions a year, compared with an average of about \$4,000 millions for the years 1935-39. By this increased activity we make possible an outlay of one billion dollars for war purposes—provided that we do not ourselves live more extravagantly. If we live more economically, we will have that much more available for war purposes.

Unfortunately there is no evidence that normal consumption is being curtailed. Instead, we seem to be going the limit. The automobile figures are typical. In the four months ended April, we produced 100,333 vehicles, compared with 71,705 in the same months of last year, the gain being accounted for chiefly by some 25,000 special commercial cars, no doubt for war use. But we produced and sold about 50,000 passenger cars, or just about as many as a year ago.

Likewise we are consuming just as many cigarettes, and shoes, and nearly every other class of goods, as ever before. Retail business should be reliable evidence, measuring what goes into normal consumption. The Canadian index of retail sales in March was more than ten per cent above March of last year. Wholesale houses of Canada sold 13 per cent more goods in the first quarter of 1941 than they did in the first quarter of 1940.

We're Not Economizing

This evidence can surely be summed up in the statement that, while we are producing more, we are not economizing. And therefore while the government has stimulated activity, it has not yet induced the people to live on less.

There is a fine point in respect to the details of war outlay. Only part goes into direct action. Another important part comprises pay and allowances which find their way into normal channels of consumption. Even in the manufacture of ships and shells, the payments for materials and labor are turned into consumption.

But we can't eat a cake and have it too. Or, to be more pertinent, we can't drop a bomb on the Germans, and at the same time consume the value that it represents. If that were so, all the direct supplies for the war would be costless to us, merely because we had paid ourselves for producing them. Obviously, as a whole accept as part of our incomes, goods to be hurled at the enemy in place of goods to be consumed by ourselves, and we assess ourselves whatever is needed to pay those who supply the labor

and the materials used in the production of these war goods. The Dominion Government is quite right in declaring that the war can not be financed without individual and personal economy. But it has failed to sell the public the idea.

Government's Example

From what has already been stated, it is clear that quite a good war effort may be made out of increased production alone. But if that is not enough, as we fear is evident, then there must also be economy in normal consumption. Why is that not being attained?

One definite reason is that the Dominion Government omitted to include itself in the economy drive. While it is telling the people that if they do not win the war there is no use in building for the future, and

that they must accordingly throw everything into the war, it is itself maintaining all the trappings of normality, and also plunging into a census, a new and costly unemployment insurance scheme, and many other things which will be entirely valueless if we are conquered. That is a failure to practise what is preached—a bad example in a case where illustration is better than exhortation.

But through our public policy today there runs a conflict of even greater weight. The incentives have not been set in proportion to the jobs. A good increase in output has been secured because good pay has been offered for all workers. The wages of thrift, however, have been set at a minimum. The worker has been given the highest rates on record, with the promise of cost-of-living bonuses. But government bond

rates are the lowest in our history, with no protection against a decline in purchasing power. If any equality of sacrifice were arranged, for instance if interest rates were made normal and supplemented by cost-of-living bonuses, undoubtedly there would be a better response to the appeal for thrift.

Of course this disposition on the part of every class of citizen is not peculiar to our country, and therefore is not entirely the fault of our public authorities. For a whole generation, in this and in other lands, there has been a persistent attack on the whole principle of saving and investment. The worker has been drilled with the thought that the capitalist is his enemy and the government his protector. Thrift is in the dog-house, and the policy of eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we get an old age pension holds sway.

Accordingly it is no wonder that when the state seeks to inculcate thrift for its own ends, its seed of propaganda falls on barren ground. It can not undo this situation on the spur of the moment. Whatever it may attempt to enforce by way of taxation, seems to add just that much to the vicious cycle of rising costs which it has sought to avoid. And if it undertakes compulsory savings, then it will itself be undoing the guarantees which it sought to provide, and taking away with the one hand what it had given with the other.

A great deal of modification, indeed perhaps enough for the prosecution of the war to a successful end, might still be effected, if the rewards for work and for thrift, which are the two prime objectives of the economic war, were placed on a footing of equality.

The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLAN

To the Employer...

Contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund become payable as from July 1st, 1941.

Contributions are made by the employer and the employee, and are paid by the purchase of Unemployment Insurance stamps by the employer from the Post Offices.

The employee's contributions are deducted from his wages by the employer.

Stamps will be affixed to a special book, called the Insurance Book, by the employer. The book is the employee's record of contributions, and when he becomes unemployed it forms the record from which insurance benefits may be paid. Full details will be sent to you when you have returned the postcard attached to a form which is now in the mails.

The plan of procedure has been adopted after consultation with employer and employee associations and is one which has been based upon thirty years' experience in Great Britain.

The Dominion Government adds 20% to the combined employee-employer contri-

butions, and in addition, pays the administration costs which include the operation of a National Employment Service for the convenience of employers and employees.

Contributions are payable by all persons while in employment and by their employers, with the exceptions listed in the panel below.

The first duty of every employer will be to REGISTER WITH THE COMMISSION by completing the postcard attached to a form which is now in the mails, and obtaining and issuing insurance books for all his employees. If there is doubt as to whether your employees, or any of them, are insurable, ask for instructions when you return the postal card. If you do not receive a form through the mail go to the nearest Post Office and ask for one. **All employers must complete registration prior to June 14th, 1941.**

The Commission feels that it can be assured of the full cooperation of all employers. Nevertheless, attention is drawn to the fact that registration is compulsory and any failure to register is an infraction of the law and is subject to penalties.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION,
OTTAWA, CANADA

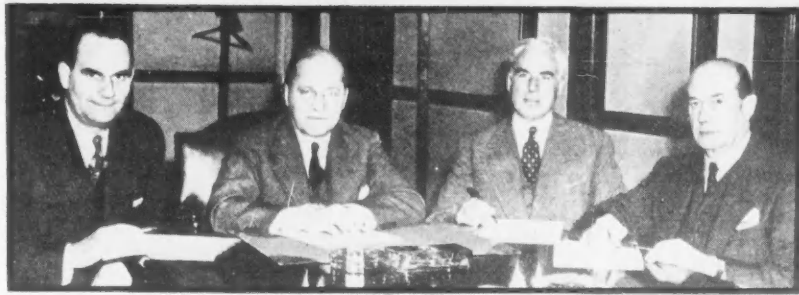
Employers, all of Whose Employees are in One or More of the Employments Listed Below, Need Not Register

1. Agriculture, horticulture and forestry.
2. Fishing.
3. Lumbering and logging, exclusive of wood-processing mills and plants reasonably continuous in operation.
4. Hunting and trapping.
5. Transportation by water, or by air, and stevedoring.
6. Domestic service in a private home.
7. Employment in a hospital or charitable institution not carried on for gain.
8. Professional nursing for the sick or as a nurse-probationer.
9. Teaching, including teachers of music and dancing.
10. Members of the armed forces or police-men in the public service.
11. Service in the Government of Canada unless brought in by special rulings.
12. Service in a government of any province unless the government of a province agrees to you being insured.
13. Service under any municipal authority if said authority certifies that employment is permanent in character.
14. Agents paid by commission, or fees, or share of profits, if this is not the main means of livelihood and if the employee is not under a contract of service giving the employer control over how and when the service shall be performed.
15. At a rate of remuneration exceeding \$2,000 in a year. (All tradesmen employed in the building construction industry are to be insured).
16. Casual employment otherwise than for the employer's regular business.
17. Subsidiary employment, not the main means of livelihood.
18. When the employed person is in the service of his or her husband or wife.
19. Where no wages are paid and the employee is the child of the employer.
20. Where wages are paid for playing any game.
21. Any employment where ordinarily employed (a) for less than four hours a day, or (b) by more than one employer but less than four hours a day for any one of them, or (c) if only available for employment in insurable employment for not more than two days in any week.



Frederick James Leathers who was recently created Minister of War-time Communications in the British Cabinet. His post is a consolidation of the former separate Ministries of Transport and Shipping.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION
OTTAWA CANADA



The newly appointed International Material Coordinating Committee of the U.S. and Canada shown as it met in Montreal for the first time last week. Left to right: W. L. Batt, deputy commissioner OPM, H. J. Symington, Power Controller for Canada, E. R. Stettinius, director of the priorities division OPM, and G. C. Bateman, Metals Controller for Canada.

A complete British Empire and Foreign Banking Service ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.
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8, WEST SMITHFIELD, E.C.1.
19, CHARING CROSS, S.W.1.
64, NEW BOND STREET, W.1.
London: West End—BURLINGTON GARDENS, W.1.
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FIRE and WINDSTORM

THE SHIELD OF PROTECTION

OUTSTANDING SUCCESS!

Year after year, since away back in 1884, the steady, consistent progress of The Portage la Prairie Mutual reflects the sound policy, careful management, and fair dealing under which this Company operates... an unbroken record of outstanding success!

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The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

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**CARRY YOUR
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Canadian Pacific Express TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENTS AND MOST BANKS

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Furthermore, all authorized salespersons carry the publisher's printed receipt forms, these are good only for the publication printed thereon, when paid for at the full printed subscription prices. When you pay a representative carrying an unexpired credential, and receive an official receipt showing that you have paid the full subscription price for this publication as printed on receipt or credential, you take absolutely no risk. We guarantee fulfillment of the contract.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THIS CREDENTIAL EXPIRING AN UNEXPIRED DATE SHOULD APPEAR HERE, 1941, AUTHORIZES

SALESMAN'S NAME SHOULD APPEAR HERE whose signature appears below, to solicit and accept subscriptions for the publication PRINTED hereon, at the prices and upon the basis printed upon our official receipt form.—Not good after expiry date shown above.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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CONSOLIDATED PRESS LTD., TORONTO

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

WIREBOUND BOXES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been considering the purchase of some of the "A" stock of Canadian Wirebound Boxes. What do you think of the idea? Also, will you please give me the company's latest dividend record?

Z. M. T., Campbellton, N.B.

The "A" stock of Canadian Wirebound Boxes has above-average appeal for its speculative possibilities. The company is making a determined effort to pay off dividend arrears which amount to \$2.12½ per share on the stock and, even with the heavier burden of taxes, the earnings outlook is improving.

Recently a dividend declaration of 50 cents per share, payable July 2, was made on the "A" stock, which was equivalent to the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share, plus 12½ cents per share on account of arrears. I understand that direc-

tors of the company plan to make similar, or larger, payments each quarter until arrears are all cleaned up. The previous payment on arrears was made in July, 1937, and amounted to \$1 per share.

The company's year ended on April 30 and during the fiscal period its plants were busily engaged on increased demands for its products. So that you can expect operating results to be advanced over those of the previous year. But because of increased taxes, this improvement will not be fully reflected in earnings, though dividends should be covered comfortably. In the year ended April 30, 1940, net was equal to \$2.35 per share on the "A" stock. In that year the company made provision for the Excess Profits Tax only for 4 months; in the year just closed, the tax applied to the full 12 months.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes manufactures wirebound boxes and crates, plywood cases, nailed boxes, bottled boxes, corrugated cartons, paper rolls and sliding drawer storage files.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of New York stock market prices was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12 but is now undergoing test as to continuation.

FOUR PHASES IN MARKET CYCLE

A cycle, or complete movement, in the stock market is characterized by four phases. There is the area of accumulation, during which the base is laid for major advance. Then, as the second phase, comes the major advance. Third is the area of distribution, or the top formation that rounds off the recovery movement and precedes major decline. Lastly comes the major decline, at the termination of which an accumulation area once more gets under way.

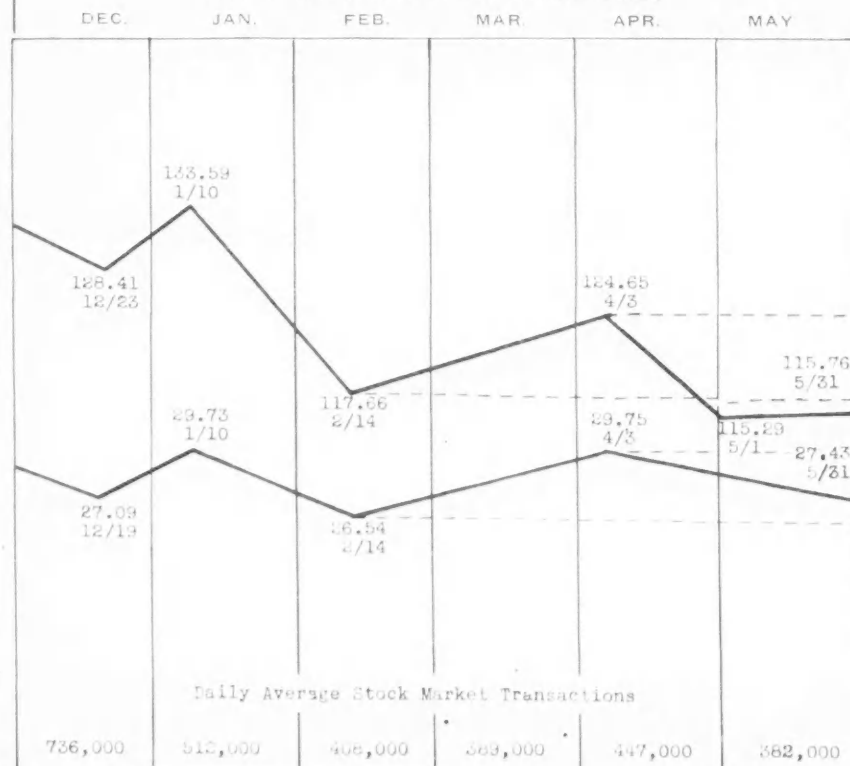
Frequently, but not in every instance, an accumulation area will terminate by a last downward drive, such as was witnessed in March, 1938, carrying into new low ground. Conversely, a distribution area will often culminate, as was true in August and early September, 1929, by a sharp upthrust into new high territory. In each instance, the particular move gives a false appearance to the market and thus leads, so far as the general public is concerned, to a denial of the validity of the true, or reverse, trend that is witnessed shortly thereafter.

PROCEDURE CONDUCTIVE TO SUCCESS

Market procedure conducive to the most successful results is to purchase stocks during periods of weakness in an accumulation area. Holdings should then be carried through the major advance and disposed of on periods of strength in the distribution area. This procedure of purchasing and selling is difficult in actual practice, however, because of the very bearishness that exists and is magnified by additional bursts of weakness, during the accumulation areas; by the opposite atmosphere of bullishness during the distribution areas.

There are a number of evidences, previously discussed in these Forecasts, that a period of accumulation is now under way in the New York stock market. Whether this period, however, will end by a downthrust carrying prices momentarily under the May 1940 lows cannot be stated. Perhaps the best answer to this question will be given by the direction which the two averages take when they jointly emerge from the narrow channel (Industrials top 124.65, bottom 115.29; Rails top 29.75, bottom 27.43) that has confined them over the past three months. In any event, gradual purchasing of selected issues, during periods of weakness, would seem the best investment procedure for the current market.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



ALLEN, MILES & FOX

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ELLIOTT ALLEN, F. C. A.
LICENSED TRUSTEE

COMMERCE & TRANSPORTATION
BUILDING
159 BAY STREET
TORONTO, CANADA



PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

2% on Savings—Safety
Deposit Boxes \$3 and up
—Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT

Mortgage Corporation

Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed \$67,000,000.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared, payable on the 15th day of July, 1941 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of June, 1941.

F. G. WEBBER,
Montreal, May 28, 1941.
Secretary

CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Take Notice that the Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share on account of arrears on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1941 to shareholders of record at the close of business June 14th, 1941.

By order of the Board,
J. P. BERNIER,
Toronto, May 27th, 1941.
Secretary

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 345

EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 345
A regular dividend of 1% and an extra dividend of 1%, making 2%, in all, have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 17th day of June, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of June, 1941.

DATED the 27th day of May, 1941
I. McIVER,
Assistant Treasurer

Canada Bud Breweries Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share on the 150,000 outstanding no par value common shares of Canada Bud Breweries Limited, has been declared payable on the 10th day of July, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of July, 1941.

By order of Board of Directors
J. S. FITZGERALD,
Toronto, May 30th, 1941.
Secretary-Treasurer

GOLD & DROSS

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some first mortgage 4 per cent income bonds of the Canadian Locomotive Company and would like to know if you think I should continue to do so. Is the outlook for this company improving and is it any really important war order?

—R. D. F., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, on both counts. Early in May, the company had on hand orders amounting to approximately \$5,000,000 and had begun on the production of tank parts and machining armor plate in an extension which had been made to the plant. The prospects are for this business to continue in an increasing tempo for the duration of the war.

More recently, an order for twenty locomotives has been received from the Canadian Pacific Railway; an order almost equal to entire 23 locomotives delivered by Canadian Locomotive during 1940. In the previous year, no orders of this nature were received at all. This substantial contract, in addition to other business, should enable the company to make a favorable showing during the current fiscal year. Net operating profit in 1940 was \$429,059; as compared with a loss of \$85,193 in 1939.

In view of the foregoing, I would say that your bonds had better than average appeal for their appreciation possibilities as a wartime speculation. On July 1, 1941, the company will pay one-and-a-half year's interest of 9 per cent on its first mortgage income bonds. Last July 6 per cent was paid on the bonds.

Canadian Locomotive does about 40 per cent of the normal steam locomotive manufacturing in Canada and engages in the repair and replacement parts business connected with such manufacture. It also makes various lines of mining and milling machinery and auxiliary items for the metals business.

CARIBOO GOLD QUARTZ

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am considering Cariboo Gold Quartz as an investment for a few hundred dollars, but before buying would again appreciate a little information from you. What are its earnings, dividends, ore reserves and prospects for the future?

—J. C. B., Nanaimo, B.C.

Earnings of Cariboo Gold Quartz for the year ended January 31, 1941, were 17 cents a share compared with 15 cents in the preceding year, which reduction was due to increased taxes and costs, along with a drop in grade. Costs were increased by the addition to the mill, production being stepped up from 300 to 325 tons per day early in October, and further increased to 350 tons at the end of December. Dividend per share were increased from 11 to 14 cents last year. Four cents quarterly, plus a bonus of two cents, has been maintained since the first payment in 1940. Estimated ore reserves at the end of the fiscal year amounted to 435,456 tons averaging over \$16 a ton, with gold at \$38.50.

The cutting of the "B.C. Vein" was the outstanding development of last year and while considerable time will be required for systematic exploration and development, R. R. Rose, managing director, states that the satisfactory width and grade of the showing at the point of intersection, and the encouraging values on the second level in the old B.C. shaft

SECURITIES HOLDING CORPORATION

Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Seventy-Five Cents per share has been declared upon the preferred shares of the Company payable June 30th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of June, 1941.

By order of the Board.

F. T. LARGE,

Secretary.

Toronto, May 30th, 1941.



A \$600,000,000 LOAD FOR THIS TRIP!

give cause for an optimistic feeling.

With ore reserves well maintained, the cutting of the "B.C. Vein" by the main haulage tunnel, which is believed to offer important possibilities for the future, and the step-up in the capacity of the mill, the outlook would appear quite encouraging, with profits this year most likely to show an improvement over 1940.

BART MALARTIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Bart Malartic Gold Mines has been suggested to me by my broker as a good speculation. Your opinion and any information you can give me as to location, capitalization, work done and prospects will be welcomed, as has your advice in other instances. Thanks.

—A. L. P., St. Catharines, Ont.

Bart Malartic Gold Mines holds 15 claims in Fourniere township, Quebec, adjoining Malartic Gold Fields on the south. The company is capitalized at 2,500,000 shares of which, at last report, less than 1,000,000 were issued and the balance optioned at prices ranging from 5 to 45 cents a share. Some surface work has been done and a geophysical survey was completed last year which gave favorable indications.

A diamond drilling campaign is now proceeding to explore the most promising sections and the first drill hole cut three mineralized zones, one of which was 10 feet wide. The property appears an interesting prospect and J. P. Norrie, consulting engineer, states that as the claims are located between the source of the Malartic ore, i.e. the Piche Lake granite to the south and the location of the

ore itself, he expects ore bearing intrusive of syenite porphyry and diorite will be found on the Bart Malartic ground.

IMPERIAL OIL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some time ago you commented on Imperial Oil in your columns saying that you thought the stock had relatively little appeal at that time. Since then it has fallen off considerably. Do you still think the same thing or do you think it has improved?

—S.F.C., Montreal, Que.

The position of Imperial Oil stock has improved; present low prices seem to have discounted tax restrictions on earnings and the stock has average appeal for income and appreciation.

Earnings in the year ended December 31, 1940, were equal to 65 cents per share, as compared with 71 cents per share in 1939. And the outlook for the current year is for little change in earnings. The 50-cents-per-share dividend should be maintained. Refined product sales should continue well ahead of a year ago, particularly in the case of fuel oils, aviation gasoline, and asphalt. Dividends from International Petroleum—the chief source of income—have been reduced and higher taxes are a limiting earnings' influence.

Controlled by Standard Oil of New Jersey, Imperial Oil is the leading refiner and distributor of petroleum products in this country, accounting for around two-thirds of the total oil business. It controls International Petroleum through a 60 per cent stock ownership.



A crowd in London lines up to buy oranges from a recent consignment. Prices were pegged at six pence the pound. Last week at an auction in London, a basket of onions brought \$137,532. Fresh peaches are selling at \$1.50 each; strawberries at \$8.40 a box. Eggs are rationed at two per person per week. Civilian food consumption is 37% below normal.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President
HUGH MACKAY, K.C., Vice-President
NORMAN J. DAWES, W.M. HARTY, HON. LUCIEN MORAUD, K.C.
W. TAYLOR BAILEY, W. J. WHITEHEAD

Directors Report to the Shareholders

Gentlemen:—

The financial position of your Company at 3rd May, 1941, and the results from operations for the year ended that date are shown by the accompanying Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts.

Profits for the year amounted to \$568,215.52 after providing for depreciation and reserve for Government taxes and compares with profits last year of \$576,861.84.

Net Capital additions during the year amounted to \$590,172.04, including the cost of a new boiler house and two high pressure integral type coal steam generators and supplementary equipment. These installations are required to assure your Company of an adequate supply of steam previously generated by the use of surplus electrical energy which is no longer available due to the demand of industries engaged in war work.

Your Directors again commend and express their appreciation of the loyal and co-operative effort and support of the officers and employees in conducting the affairs of the Company.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD,
President.

Three Rivers, Que., 23rd May, 1941.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 3rd May, 1941

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$ 180,031.74
Dominion of Canada and Provincial Bonds, with interest accrued—less Reserve	829,828.69
(Approximate Market Value \$916,916.43)	
Accounts and Bills Receivable, less Reserve	937,931.15
Inventories, as determined and certified by the Management	
—Raw Cotton, partly manufactured and manufactured stock, at cost or market value whichever was the lower, less Reserve, Supplies and Chemicals at average cost and not over replacement value	1,520,251.67
Cash in Hands of Trustee for Bondholders	\$3,708,049.25
Property:	
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc., at cost, less amounts written off	10,108,056.06
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	5,773,722.74
Investments:	
Marketable Securities:	
Bonds and Common Stock of Canadian Companies with interest accrued	38,833.50
(Approximate Market Value \$41,296.36)	
Non-Marketable Securities:	
5,500 Shares St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills Ltd.—Common Stock being the whole issue	221,160.26
Sundry Investments	8,100.00
Deferred Charges:	
Unexpired Insurance, Prepaid Taxes, etc.	58,882.85
	\$8,434,359.27
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts and Bills payable	\$ 165,785.94
Operating Expenses and Accrued Wages	87,230.29
Provision for Government and Municipal Taxes	1,116,650.62
Bond Interest Accrued	23,135.62
1% First Mortgage Bonds due 1st February, 1942	175,000.00
	\$1,898,102.47
Deferred Liabilities:	
For Machinery and Equipment Purchases and Plant Alterations	200,729.18
First Mortgage Bonds:	
Authorized:	
Issued: Series "A"	4,400,000.00
1% Serial Bonds dated 1st February, 1936—maturing \$175,000.00 in each of the fifth to twelfth years	\$1,400,000.00
Less: Bonds matured and Bonds maturing 1st February, 1942	350,000.00
	1,050,000.00
1½% Fifteen Year Bonds dated 1st February, 1936	1,000,000.00
	2,050,000.00
Capital Stock:	
Authorized:	
105,000 Shares of No Par Value.	
Issued:	
69,903 Shares fully paid	2,000,000.00
Earned Surplus:	
General Reserve	500,000.00
Balance as at 3rd May, 1941	1,785,527.62
	\$8,434,359.27

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD
HUGH MACKAY } Directors.

Montreal, 22nd May, 1941.

Verified as per our Report of this date.

(Signed) RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Profit and Loss Account

For the Year Ended 3rd May, 1941

Net Profit for the year ended 3rd May, 1941, before providing for the under-	2,215,524.24
noted items	42,687.50
Revenue from Investments	82,258,211.74
Depreciation on Property and Plant	\$ 474,951.89
Bond Interest	100,638.27
Directors' Fees	6,920.00
Legal Fees	1,600.67
Executive Salaries	38,003.35
Provision for Government Taxes	1,067,822.04
	1,689,996.22
Net Profit for the year transferred to Surplus Account	\$ 568,215.52

Earned Surplus Account

as at 3rd May, 1941

Balance at Credit 27th April, 1940	\$1,357,118.10
Net Profit for the year ended 3rd May, 1941	568,215.52
	\$1,925,333.62
Deduct: Dividends Paid	139,806.00
	\$1,785,527.62

ABOUT INSURANCE

Making Passenger Ships Fire Safe

BY GEORGE GILBERT

BECAUSE of the superior discipline generally prevailing on shipboard, the probability of a serious fire in vessels is regarded as lower than in most land structures. But there is no question that much remains to be done to make marine construction comparable with the best land structures in fire resistive qualities.

In the case of passenger vessels, where the safety of so many lives is involved, there is every reason for insisting upon the adoption of the most adequate safeguards against fire now available. It must be admitted that the fire record shows that existing ship construction does not restrict the spread of fire from the area of origin, and that the fire protection facilities in general use are often not sufficient to cope with a major fire. Practical methods must be adopted for reducing the combustibility of, and preventing the spread of fire in, passenger ships.

It would appear that marine underwriters, who must meet the bill for most of the property loss in ship fires, have the remedy largely in their own hands, but while there has been much discussion among them they have not as a rule thought it desirable to lay down effective standards of fire-worthiness for ships and to penalize departures therefrom. This is due to the fact that marine underwriters generally consider it their province to assess hazards as they find them rather than attempt to control them. Risk improvement and loss prevention have not become a feature of marine underwriting as they have of other lines of insurance, like fire and casualty.

Loss of Life

It is only when the burning of some passenger vessel occurs, with heavy loss of life, that the public are aroused to the serious menace of such fires and to the need of providing better safeguards against them. Even with a system of fire patrols efficiently maintained on a clocking system, experience shows that the human element may enter the picture in a way not contemplated. Ship

Fire and foundering are the two principal dangers to a vessel at sea, and to overcome these hazards it is necessary to adopt not only preventive features of design and construction which tend to prevent the occurrence of accident to ship, passengers or cargo, but also remedial measures which come into operation after an accident has occurred.

Remedial as well as preventive measures are necessary because it is well known that the ship which cannot either burn or founder has yet to be designed, and that the dangers of collision or grounding are always present.

fires have occurred in which it has been proved that while the fire patrol system was effective in bringing about an early discovery of the blaze, it did not result in equally speedy extinguishment.

It is now pretty generally recognized that essentially the causes of ship fires coincide with and are indistinguishable from the causes of fire on land, although certain hazards on shipboard present themselves in special circumstances and in an acute degree, and at a time when no outside aid is available in controlling them.

In passenger vessels there is no doubt that the spread of fire is greatly facilitated by luxury equipment. Wood-panelling, which should be fire-resistive, is not always so, in some cases being finished with highly flammable cellulose paint. Though the risk of a fire taking a strong hold in the saloon of a large ship is not very great, if an efficient watch system is maintained day and night and first-aid fire-fighting equipment is readily available, the long corridors and the series of cabins with their highly finished woodwork, which are almost the invariable rule, present a constant menace.

One lesson which should have been well-learned by this time is that on board the modern passenger vessel fires must be discovered and dealt with in their incipency, as otherwise the type of construction and material generally used render their extinction very difficult if not altogether impossible. That is why there is a growing body of opinion in favor of the

more general installation of automatic sprinklers in passenger vessels. These well-proven appliances are today successfully protecting practically every kind of structure on land, and there is no good reason why they should not be just as effectively used to protect lives and property on shipboard.

Sprinklers on Ships

As a matter of fact, sprinklers have been in use for years on a number of vessels with excellent results. One objection which has been raised to their adoption is that sprinkler pipes would be subject to severe stress and strain in heavy weather, but of course they would not be any more subject to such factors than the numerous pipe services already found in a modern passenger ship for the supply of hot and cold water, etc.

Undoubtedly there are many obstructions in a modern vessel which prevent firefighters from concentrating their full strength upon a fire, and these furnish an additional reason for the use of sprinklers, which deal with an outbreak in its earliest stages and which concentrate their discharge upon the seat of the fire instead of dissipating it, as firemen with their hose lines cannot avoid doing.

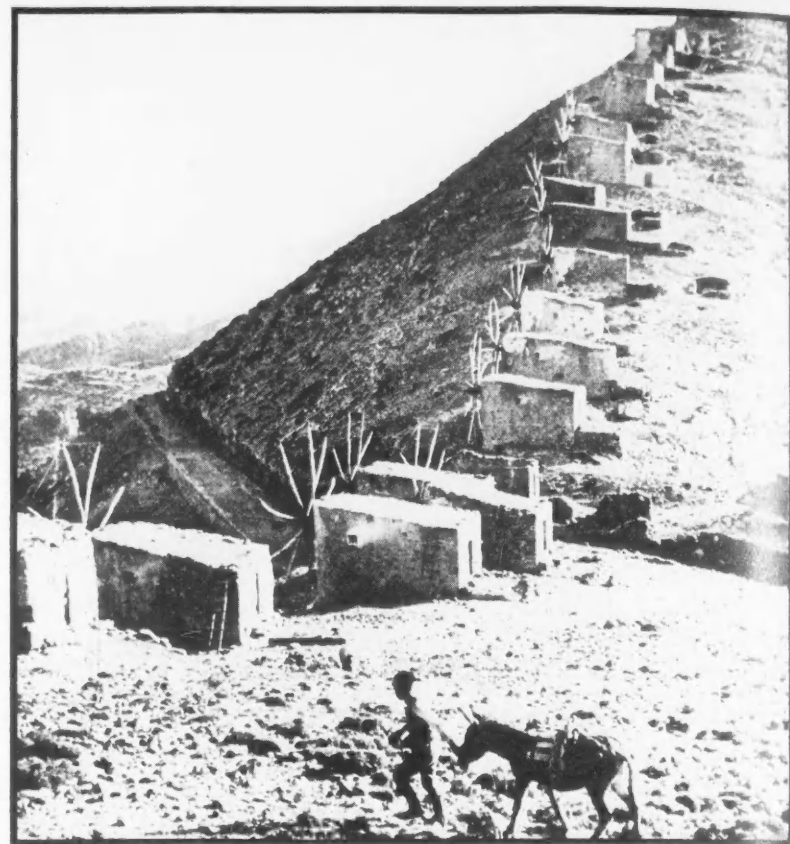
Many classes of buildings on shore have been transformed from extremely hazardous risks into safe ones by the installation of automatic sprinklers, and there would seem to be no insuperable difficulty in successfully protecting passenger ships by the same means. To those familiar with this well-proved method of automatically detecting and fighting fire at its source, the wonder is that it has not already been more widely adopted on the modern passenger vessel, which certainly constitutes a fire risk as great as almost any shore building.

In ships which carry cargo as well as passengers, the problem of dealing with fires in cargo holds is a difficult one. In the vessels which are being built across the line for U.S. Maritime Commission the materials used are incombustible, so that practically all that can burn in any event is the cargo, certain stores, and the personal effects, bedding and drapes, etc., of the passenger and crew accommodations.

Mechanical Ventilators

To prevent cargo catching fire from spontaneous combustion, the holds are provided with mechanical ventilators. The air intakes and outlets are screened to prevent sparks or lighted cigarettes from being thrown into the hold space. Improved electrical equipment, including the use of armored cable, adequately protected control, ground detector lamps, thermal overload relays, and proper choice of motors to prevent excessive overloading, have all contributed to long life expectancy and freedom from serious fire hazard.

Fire detection is both automatic and by systematic patrol, including permanent watchmen's records. Between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., a fire patrol every 20 minutes is required where public spaces are not fitted with fire detecting systems, and every hour where such safeguards are used. In the case of cargo spaces, an automatic smoke detector system is used to give an alarm, visible on cargo ships, and visible and aud-



Part of the "Pass of the Thirty Windmills" on the island of Crete. In this pass British, New Zealand and Australian troops made a stand against German parachute troops. Early this week, after a thirteen-day fight to hold Crete, Britain admitted the island was untenable and debarked her troops. A London communique read: "Some 15,000 of our troops have been withdrawn to Egypt, but it must be admitted that our losses have been severe." The reason: "our naval and military forces . . . could not operate in Crete without more air support than could be provided . . ."

ible on passenger ships, in case fire or smoke is present in any cargo hold space.

In the fire detector cabinet the smoke can be seen issuing from a numbered orifice, indicating the space where smoke is present. A continuous sampling of the air from each space is played on by a beam of light; a photo-electric cell and relay system is used to give an audible alarm and

show on an annunciator in case the slightest trace of smoke shows in any sample. The air sample can also be discharged into the pilot house so smoke can be detected by smell. The same tube used to draw an air sample from a cargo space may also be used to flood the cargo space with CO₂ gas, which will extinguish the fire without damage to cargo or electrical machinery.

INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

We are two sisters living together with our only assets \$4,000 worth of life assurance each, endowment policies maturing in 1950, and a home with present valuation of about \$4,000. Against this there is a mortgage of \$2300, due June 1st this year.

We also have \$2,000 capital. Our problem is whether to use this amount in practically paying off the mortgage, or whether to use the money to turn some of our insurance policies into paid up insurance, or to use \$1,000 each way.

The home is rented at \$40.00 a month so is carrying itself, but the yearly interest we are paying amounts to \$252.00, which is more than we would receive from the \$2,000 invested.

We are middle aged, and with the uncertainty of business these days, there is the possibility that we may not have our present positions very long, and that we may not be able to get other positions, at least positions where we could keep up the insurance premiums on the insurance we hold.

We are anxious to make the best investment so as to insure some security for the future. Which, in your opinion, would be better to have our insurance paid up, or to have the house paid for?

S. R. M., London, Ont.

In my opinion it would be advisable to maintain the endowment policies in force until they mature in 1950, as by doing so you will be realizing the most value for the money paid in, and as you will have the benefit of the insurance protection in the meantime. I am presuming that you are the beneficiary under your sister's policy, and that she is the beneficiary under your policy. But I would not advise using your free capital to pay up these policies in advance, as I believe it would be more advantageous to retain this sum for emergencies, and to go on

paying for the insurance by way of yearly premiums.

With regard to your home and the mortgage on it: Real estate is not as a rule something which it is advisable to tie up all one's resources in. Mortgage money is now obtainable at 5 per cent in many cases. Life insurance companies are making mortgage loans at that rate. If you could obtain a renewal of your mortgage loan or a new loan at 5 or even 5½ per cent, it would be advisable to do so, rather than tie up all your capital in the property.

As long as you and your sister retain your present positions, it would be advisable to keep your free capital by you for use in emergencies, and to carry on as you are now doing. Should a change occur before your endowment policies mature, it would be necessary to consider what would be the best use which could be made of your existing assets including the cash value of the policies, the house property, etc., in the light of the situation then confronting you.

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The Need for Economic Propaganda

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Germany is working not only to win the war but to win the peace that follows. German propaganda is striving to build markets in South America, in India, and, surreptitiously, in the very Empire itself.

Britain urgently needs a program of economic propaganda. So far she has done nothing effective to tell overseas markets that she is at their service now, within the limits of war necessity, and will be at their service without any limitation whatsoever when the war is over.

THE British Budget focussed attention on the post-war economic scene, and upon the fact that the British Government is already preparing a policy for it. It is an opportune time to urge once more the fundamental need for a policy which understands that we will build after the war on the foundation which has been established during the war, that there is inevitable continuum between war economics and the peace economics which come after. And a policy which does not blind itself to the fact—which is no less a fact for being heterodox—that in war, particularly a war of this totalitarian sort, the value of an economic plan is not to be measured solely in terms of the number of planes and guns and tanks and ammunition which it provides.

All these we in Britain must have, and have without delay. But there are other things which we shall need afterwards, that we shall not have unless we prepare to get them now. We will need markets; markets in every country in the world; markets so that our exporting industries, the very lifeblood of our system, can be kept well employed; markets so that we shall not have to face a big decline in our standard of living; markets so that we can repair the damage of war without disorganizing the entire financial system.

That we shall win the war no one doubts. But it is hardly less important that we should prepare for winning the peace. It is, of course, true that if we were to lose the war then everything would be lost, but in reason there is surely a line which demarks this palpably essential effort from the ultimately no less real necessity for preparing against the post-war.

This the Government must understand. Germany understands it. Goebbels is spending millions on economic propaganda which cannot conceivably have any important result much of it indeed no result at all on the trend of the war. Britain is not so starved of talent, or so short of money, that she cannot do the same. It is time she ceased to be starved of those men of vision who realize the need.

What Berlin is Doing

Consider what the Berlin propaganda machine is doing. Even in markets which are traditionally a democratic prerogative, and even where all the compulsions of the war dictate an intensification of this prerogative, it is active. It is active in South America (and not in South America alone); it is active even in our Balkan allies; even in India, and, surreptitiously, in the very Empire itself. What is the answer of the Ministry of Information's Commercial Relations Section, or of the Board of Trade, or of the Department of Overseas Trade, or of the Ministry of Economic Warfare?

Such a wealth of organization! One would think something positive and coherent, something really useful, must emerge from it. But nothing has. We have no program for economic propaganda. True, there is not an officer at any of these Departments who will not agree the importance of a program. There are many who have a good idea of what Goebbels is doing, and the great risks we run by his doing it. But we have no plan worthy of the name.

We have gone to considerable pains to conduct publicity so that the British people at home may have

the Limitation of Supplies Order clearly explained to them. We have done nothing effective to tell overseas markets that Britain, the greatest international trader the world has ever seen, is at their service now, within the limits of war necessity, and will be at their service without any limitation whatsoever when the war is over.

Why is it that we boggle at this task? We should not need to start from scratch, but if we had to there is a good deal we can learn from the crippled Doctor of the Wilhelmstrasse. We can learn how to conduct great Press campaigns throughout the world. We can learn how to approach trading interests individually. We can learn the art of diplomacy in the economic sphere. We can learn what market research really means in terms of national psychology.

Britain Must Act

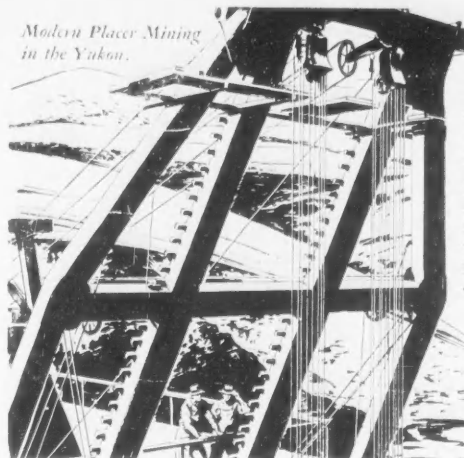
We must learn and we must act. Reports from the trading areas in which we should be greatly interested reveal not merely an inadequacy of propaganda. Business men actually complain that with the best will in the world to buy British, they simply cannot do business. It requires only one big competitor to trade with Germany on Germany's specially designed terms, for every other one to be forced to do likewise, or go out of business.

What we want now, without delay and without excuse, is a comprehensive scheme for world-wide economic propaganda, and action on it. We want men skilled in editorial publicity, men skilled in the Press and in Commerce, men intimately acquainted with overseas markets. We want men accustomed to selling, to understanding markets, to understanding foreign psychology. We want the co-operation of industry and trade, and a greatly expanded Export Council.

Then we want the money for these men to be able to get to work without hindrances, without a foolish price tag on everything they do. Only thus can we hope to rebuild after the war a Britain as prosperous as the one which entered the war and won it after great sacrifice. It is a big job, but it is not too big. And it is a job which we have to do, or take the consequences.



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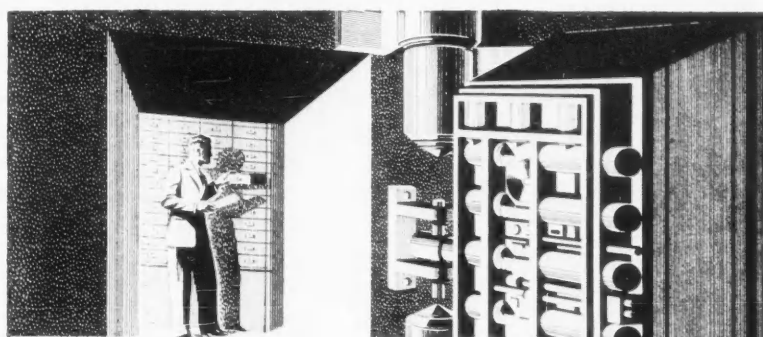
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Hitler Really A Social and Economic Appeaser

BY JACK ANDERS

THE reports which are gradually coming through on the economic and financial methods which Hitler applies in those parts of the "New Europe" which he considers as inalienably his own, ought to dispel the ideas of the most ardent believers in a better social world to arise out of Fascism. To anyone who is not blind, two facts, concerning Hitler and his alleged partner Stalin, are clear.

Soviet Russia's economic structure—and whatever it is, it is certainly worlds apart from what is commonly but vaguely called capitalism—has not produced a democratic political state and shows no signs of producing one; the same holds good of Nazi Germany's economic structure to which no other name but capitalism can be applied.

Many people believe that Nazism is bound to lead to socialism. The American isolationists must be given credit for being the first implicitly to have recognized the absurdity of this contention. If they had not recognized it they would not be isolationists eager to give Hitler a chance to win and to establish "socialism" for they are fascists at heart and they know that fascism means super-capitalism, and that is what they want.

The confusion is largely due to the belief, widely held by "capitalists," that capitalism and democracy are inseparable, that consequently a political system as barbarous as that of the Nazis cannot exist alongside with capitalism, and that, as it is existing, there can be no capitalism in Nazi Germany. This belief, apart from being illogical, is contradicted by facts.

Last December, on the occasion of Hitler's annexation of Lorraine, I said in these columns: "I do not know who will be the owner of the annexed mines: the German state or the German heavy industry, but I am inclined to think the heavy industry." Well, most of the annexed mines now belong to Herr Otto Wolff. Most of the annexed mines in Lorraine and Belgium.

Herr Otto Wolff is a devout Catholic from Cologne, a very sick man who for the last fifteen years or so has been constantly attended by his private physician. Up to a point he has been a rival of Thyssen, Stinnes, Krupp and all the other brothers under the skin; but only up to a point. When after the German collapse in November, 1918, it looked as if the revolution might go further than it went in the end, Wolff, who was enormously wealthy already then, recruited and equipped a regiment of his own and placed it at the disposal of Ebert, the first president of the German Republic. Unfortunately for himself, and for all of us, the Republic thereafter was too grateful to men like Wolff.

Romantic Sharepusher

Wolff is of a decidedly romantic turn of mind. In the latter twenties no revolutions were to be made or broken. Europe was quieter than ever and business was booming. The boundaries of the realms of Thyssen, Krupp, Wolff and the others were, for the time being at least, defined. Wolff had succeeded by a number of financial manoeuvres in getting rid of his partner, a Jewish financier named Straus, with whom he had reached the top in a long association from a small beginning. The only discordant note in all this peace was provided by the eighteen public prosecutors who were after Wolff for share-pushing and other sharp practices—and never got him into the witness box.

Now, with Hitler showering stolen property upon Wolff, giving into his hands the fate of tens of thousands of French and other workmen and their families, many people are speaking of Nazi "socialism." Of course, the chief men from whom those properties were stolen are by no means different from Otto Wolff—the Thyssens of Belgium, France, Luxemburg who for decades have been sitting in numerous boards of directors together with the German Thyssens and Wolffs and have been trying to

The trend of economic and financial "reconstruction" in the Nazi-occupied parts of Europe shows clearly that the Nazis are no longer making the slightest pretence of "socialism". On the contrary, they are developing a monopoly capitalism of an unheard-of character.

The mines of Lorraine and Belgium have been handed over by Hitler to Otto Wolff, an industrialist of unmitigated imperialistic past and outlook.

Mr. Anders is convinced that those industrial works in occupied France, which for the time being have been included in the Reich-controlled Hermann Goering Werke, will eventually also be handed over to private German interests.

convince their governments that, where they themselves could not oust their friendly rivals by financial intrigues, it was up to their governments to oust them—in the interests of the nation, of course, and if necessary by war.

The losers, apart from the workmen, naturally are the small individual shareholders of all the nations concerned who have invested their savings in securities of those enterprises. Likewise, of course, the French and Belgian industry captains are losers, but they knew all along what was at stake, and they wilfully played an exciting game in which their financial interests were a stake that was inferior to the other stakes—the social security of small savers and the peace of the world.

Hitler an Appeaser

There is no doubt that the knowledge of these things may, probably does, incite the isolationists and appeasers of all countries to ever greater efforts, especially now, in their eleventh hour. They, despisers of democracy, do not want to deal with governments elected by the people, not even in their own countries. They want to deal with the Fords here and the Thyssens there. Fortunately there are only a few appeasers in the world today, but their power and influence is enormous.

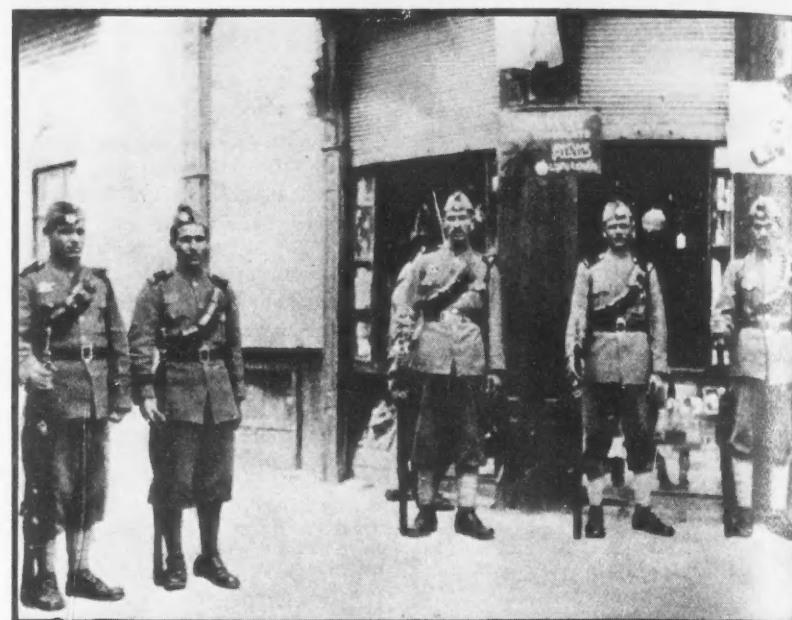
Let us make no mistake: Hitler is a social and economic appeaser. If he were not, he would not favor the Wolffs, for he knows that they are no "bolsheviks," or socialists, or even liberals. He knows what they are and what they want. It is only in northern France where the political situation is not yet cleared that he has turned over industrial property not to private individuals but to the nominally Reich-controlled Hermann Goering Werke. What this means can be seen from a parallel.

When Hitler usurped power in 1933 a substantial part of the German heavy industry was controlled by the Reich. During the crash of 1931 a number of Thyssens could not foot the bills for their reckless over-expansion and financing, and threatened to close down works that employed hundreds of thousands of workers. The Reich then bought the controlling influence in a number of giant trusts and kept them going by credits from the big banks, nearly all of them had also fallen into the hands of the Reich through the great crash. The state bought the heavy industry shares at prices which were approximately two and a half times above the stock exchange prices of the time. Hundreds of millions of marks were involved. Very soon after Hitler got into power, all the shares, including those of the banks, were "repatriated." During the intervening two years the peace among the Thyssens had naturally gone by the board.

They knew that Hitler would become chancellor sooner or later, they knew it particularly well because they financed him out of the credits which they obtained from the Republic. But none of them intended to allow the pre-1931 state of affairs to be re-established. They all worked hard to chisel something out of their fellows' holdings when their millennium should come. And it came. Whereas the Republic had bought those controlling influences at fantastically high prices, Hitler re-sold

them at fantastically low prices. The transaction was carried out by Dr. Schacht, of whose integrity so many people on this side of the Atlantic have such queer notions. The transaction was the beginning of the trend which is now leading to the establishing of an unheard-of monopoly capitalism in Germany.

A broader, and at the same time more detailed, picture of the new structure of the German economy will be given in a subsequent article.



Iraq soldiers of the type which, until early this week, have been fighting Empire troops. After 2 months, Iraq's war is ended, with the British in control. The Regent, Emir Abdul Illah, with King Feisal is in Baghdad.

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